

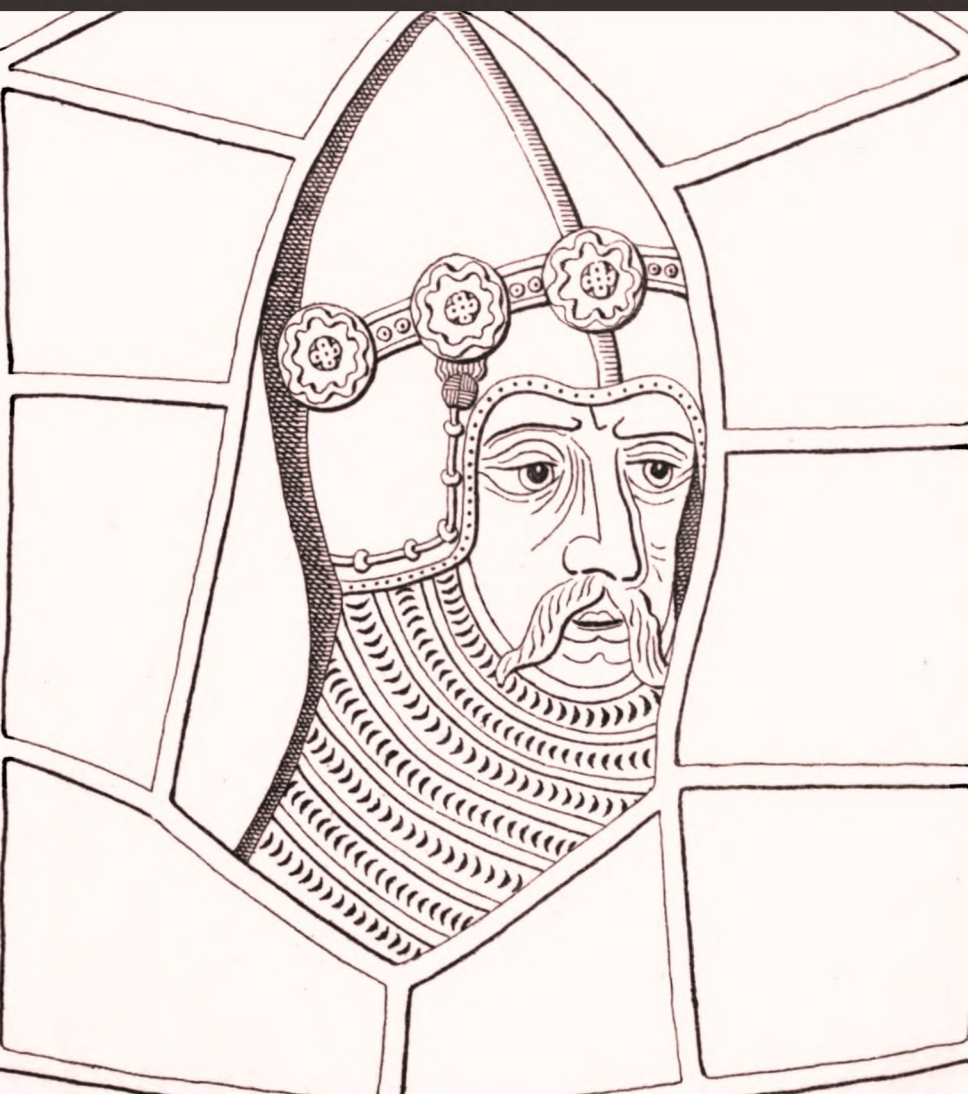
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*A guide to Farleigh Hungerford,  
Co. Somerset, illustrated with ...*

J. E. Jackson

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(Farleigh, August 1881)







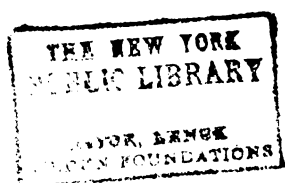


Mackay

**FARLEIGH - HUNGERFORD.**

1 Farleigh Hungerford  
Jackson









A GUIDE TO  
**Farleigh Hungerford,**

Co. Somerset,

ILLUSTRATED WITH GROUND PLANS  
AND PLATES OF ARMS,

AND

**An Appendix**

OF ANCIENT

MANORIAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DEEDS.

BY THE  
REV. J. E. JACKSON, M.A., F.S.A.,

Rector of Leigh Delamere, Co. Wilts,  
and Hon. Canon of Bristol.

THIRD EDITION.

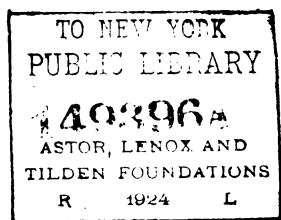
LONDON: HOULSTON & SONS, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

CHIPPENHAM:

R. F. HOULSTON, PRINTER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

*And to be had at the Inn, Farleigh Castle.*

1879.



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## Guide to Farleigh-Hungerford.

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**T**HE Village of FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, commonly known as "FARLEY CASTLE," lies South-east of the City of Bath, about eight miles distant by the Old Road through Midford and Hinton Charterhouse; a little more by the New Warminster Road. By the latter, the visitor from Bath passes along the valley of Claverton, and after ascending a hill, through Lympley Stoke Wood, arrives at the gate of Hinton Abbey, where he may see the interesting remains of a Chapel of Carthusian Monks, of Early English style. Following the same road for about another mile, he then turns to the left, and, after one mile more, reaches the little inn called "The Houlton Arms," at the village of Farleigh. By either the Old or New Road, the scenery is pretty; but not less so is that which he will enjoy, if he is a good pedestrian, and will leave Bath by Bathwick Hill, go over Claverton Down, descend the Brass-Knocker Hill, and then crossing the Warminster road at the viaduct, take the lane through Lympley Stoke village to Freshford. Thence to Iford House; where, turning to the right, and following a foot-path through the meadows by the river side for a mile, he will find himself amongst the venerable walnut trees of Farleigh Castle yard.

For tourists by Railway it is four miles by the road from the Station, either at Trowbridge or Bradford-on-Avon. From the latter it is a three-mile walk, or ride on horseback, through the village of Westwood, but, in one part, the lane is very narrow, and there is a precipitous rocky descent dangerous for carriages.

Farleigh Church stands on the top of a ridge. On the South side, about half-way up the hill, are the Ruins of the Castle, which some have supposed to occupy the actual

site of a Roman Villa<sup>(1)</sup>. Of this there is no positive evidence, but two or three little circumstances may seem to favour it. Roman Camps, according to Mr. Whitaker<sup>(2)</sup>, were generally on a southerly slope, for warmth in winter, but they had their "*castra æstiva*" or summer camp with a northerly aspect. Such would have been the case here. The same author observes<sup>(3)</sup> that in building the walls of their fortifications, "they were used to take off the pressure from the parts below, and gave a greater strength to the whole by turning *little arches* in their work and fixing the rest upon them." In clearing away the earth against the foundation of the Castle wall upon the dry moat on the western side, two arches of this kind were discovered. Mr. Whitaker also mentions<sup>(4)</sup>, as found in the soil of a Roman site, "*a lachrymatory of black glass, half filled with tears*"<sup>(5)</sup>. A portion of a similar little vessel, of white glass, still containing some clear fluid, was dug up in the moat at Farleigh Castle (just below the arches above mentioned) in 1846, and is now in the author's possession. In the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 69, is a woodcut of a like article from Lavenham in Suffolk, supposed to be Roman.

In "Temple Field," half-a-mile off North, towards Iford, the remains of a Villa were opened in 1822. A tolerably perfect bath, with several coins, and some tessellated pavement, were found. The bath was closed up again. The foundations of the walls were 114 feet long and 33 feet wide<sup>(6)</sup>. This is the same villa at which, according to Aubrey, the Wilts Antiquary (MS. Monum: Britan:) a

(1) See some remarks upon this by the late Rev. John Skinner, of Camerton, in Phelps's Somersetsh: I. 138.

(2) History of Manchester. I. 245.

(3) Do. I. 48. (4) Do. I. 32.

(5) It would be interesting to know how the Romans collected their tears, to be bottled up for the benefit of posterity. 'This story of "tears" is only intelligible by presuming that the tears were represented by a little water.

(6) An account of this Villa, with a woodcut of the bath, is in *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1823. Pt. II. p. 113. The late Rev. R. Warner is said to have described it in the Bath Chronicle, but this has not been met with. Phelps (*Hist. of Somerset*, I. 179.) thus speaks of it:—"At Farley Hungerford, near the Castle, the remains of a Roman villa facing the river Frome, close adjoining the road leading from Iford to Farley, were discovered. It seems to have been of considerable extent, but a large portion had been destroyed by the plough. In the year 1822, the Rev. John Skinner (of Camerton) examined the site, cleared away a portion of the rubbish, and opened a most perfect Roman bath and other apartments. The outer wall of the bath was composed of well wrought stones, which had been evidently above the surface of the adjoining land originally,

Roman pavement was found in 1683, a part of which was sent to Ashmole's Museum, at Oxford. On the hill above Temple Field, and N.W. of the Castle, going up from it to Farleigh Lodge Farm, are some traces of Earthworks: possibly of a camp. There was another Roman villa, about half-a-mile S.E. from the Castle, at the end of the ridge overlooking Stowford.

The Parish of Farleigh lies in two Counties, Somerset and Wilts., divided by the little river Frome which flows under the Castle towards Bath. The Wiltshire portion of the parish is called Rowley (a corruption of Rough-Lea), and used to be called "Rowley *alias* Wittenham." The latter name has been long lost. Rowley had its Church, which, with a few houses near it, stood half-way along the lane leading from Farleigh Bridge to Westwood. Having become ruinous, the Church was taken down and the parish was united with Farleigh in A.D. 1418<sup>(1)</sup>. In the Wilts Domesday<sup>(2)</sup>, Wittenham belonged to Geoffry de St. Lo or de Montbray, Bishop of Coutance. In the Somersetshire Domesday, Farleigh (with 96 other manors) was the property of Roger de Curcelle, a Norman favourite.

"Almar holds of Roger FERLEGE Smeuvin held it in the time of Edw. the Confessor. It paid geld for half a hide. Here 1 villan & 3 bordars, & 2 cottars have one carucate. There are 3 acres of meadow & 6 acres of wood. It was worth 20 shillings: now ten."

According to this account, the quantity of land in cultivation was at that time very small: the greater part being probably hunting-ground and unenclosed. The oldest instance in which the name has been met with, seems to confirm this idea: for in a Charter of King Ethelred, A.D. 987, it is

though now buried in rubbish ten feet deep. The bath was five feet square, and 3 feet seven inches deep, and communicated with a room six feet by five. The walls of the apartment were stuccoed, and painted green; a niche in the front wall probably held a statue. The walls and flooring of the bath were entirely covered with stucco, as hard almost, and as smooth, as marble. The whole of this coating was as perfect as when first made, and painted of a light-green. There are, no doubt, extensive remains concealed beneath the surrounding soil."

Cox (*Magna Britannia*, Wilts., p. 61.) mentions Roman remains at Farleigh, on the Wiltshire side of the river.

(1) For a fuller history of Rowley *alias* Wittenham, see an Article by the present writer, in *Wilts Archaeol. Magazine*, Vol. xiii. 227.

(2) By Canon W. H. Jones, pp. 26, 243.

mentioned as "Færn-læga," *i.e.*, Fern-ley, an open pasture abounding in fern<sup>(1)</sup>.

Farleigh and some other places in this district, were held under the great Honour of Gloucester. In the reign of William Rufus, it had been granted to the family of Montfort, from whom it obtained the name of Farleigh Montfort. They were lords also of Wellow and Half a manor at Nunney near Frome before the Castle now there was built. For a curious Old Pedigree of this Family, in French, see Appendix [No. 1.] Two old documents, without date<sup>(2)</sup>, mention that "Henrie de Monteforti Dominus de *Ferneleigh*, gave to the Canons and Brothers of Longleat, 3 messuages in Wooforde," (Oldford nr. Frome), "with a quarre there: and to the Prior of Longleat the Patronage of Lullington Church." In 1265 Henry Montfort was one of the King's Justices in Eyre on the circuit at Wilton. He obtained a Market and Fair for Nunney<sup>(3)</sup>. His grandson, Sir Reginald de Montfort, had a daughter Thomasine married to John son of Philip de Wellesleigh, Bailiff of the Honour of Gloucester. To provide her with a portion, Sir Reginald sold Farleigh, in A.D. 1337, to Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Lord Treasurer and Chancellor. By his will, 11th June, 1341, the Bishop bequeathed Farleigh and Wellow to his brother Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh: who, in A.D. 1369, a few weeks before his death, sold it to Sir Thomas Hungerford, then of Heytesbury. From that time, for more than 300 years, to A.D. 1686, it continued to be the principal seat of his descendants in the county of Somerset. In that county their possessions were very considerable; but in Wilts, there would seem to be few districts in which they were not, at some time or other, land owners.

The Hungerford Crest is a Wheat-sheaf, or Garb, between two sickles, rising out of a Ducal Coronet. It appears so often in old church windows and against buildings, that John Aubrey said of it: "Hungerford's Coate in this country is a kind of *Parietaria*: so great possessions they anciently had hereabouts: and their tenants set up their coat *honoris ergo*."<sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Kemble's Cod. Dipl. vol. iii. 229. No. 658. In this charter "3 Manses at Westwood" and 3 *perticæ* in "Ferneleah," on the other side of the river Frome, were given to one Leofwine, Ethelred's huntsman.

(2) Among the Papers at Longleat.

(3) Somersetsh. Archæol. Soc. Journal, New S. Vol. II. p. 75, an account of Nunney Castle, by Mr. E. Green.

(4) "Wiltshire Collections. Aubrey and Jackson." p. 215.

The "Garb" or Wheat-sheaf of this Crest is sometimes (as in Burke's Armoury, "Hungerford,") called "a *pepper-garb*:" and referring to our

Aubrey, perhaps, borrowed this from Lord Bacon ("Letters," No. cxlii) who says: "Constantine the Great used to call Trajan (a great Builder) *Parietaria*, wall-flower, because his name was upon so many walls. So, if the King (James I.) would turn wall-flower, or Pellitory of the wall, with cost he may."

## HUNGERFORD FAMILY.

### THE SUCCESSIVE OWNERS OF FARLEY.

The Hungerford Family was, without much doubt, originally connected with the town of that name. The possessions of the Family were vastly extended by fortunate marriages. They were contributors to monastic foundations; to the building and endowment of Churches, Chancies, and Alms-houses. They were also great supporters of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses; and, in that cause suffered severely both in life and fortune.

The first, of any eminence, was Sir Robert de Hungerford, Knight of the Shire for Wilts, in 1325. A curious fragment of monument to him, remains against the wall of Hungerford Church <sup>(1)</sup>. His nephew, Sir Thomas (just mentioned as the purchaser of Farleigh), acted as "Speaker for the Commons" for a short time, in the last Parliament of King Edward III., having been put into that office by his patron, the Duke of Lancaster. He was buried at Farleigh, A.D. 1398. Of his Tomb a description will be given subsequently. For his Seal see Plate x.

The name of this place seems to have been changed from Farleigh-Montfort to Farleigh-Hungerford by Sir Thomas; as it is called by the latter name in the will of his widow Joan Lady Hungerford, in 1412. He was succeeded by his

Plate xii, the garb, on Walter Lord Hungerford's Garter Plate, certainly has a strange look for a wheat-sheaf. It is rather that of a bundle of pepper-corns than of grains of wheat in the ear. Mr. T. W. King, York Herald in 1852, informed the author that the only authority he knew of for its being called a "pepper-garb," was Sir Richard St. George, Ulster King of Arms in Ireland, who had so described it in a certificate of the arms and crest of Col. Anthony Hungerford of Marston, co. Wilts.: 10 May, 1647. Mr. King imagined that it was nothing else but the common heraldic garb. The Hungerfords often used the sickle only, for a device; as over the gate way at Farley Castle. Of this device, a quaint old writer, Boswelle, in his Armoury, says: "The Sickle hath in it a spiritual mysterie: the which is most godly expounded by that famous clarke Erasmus of Rotterdam in his fowerthe chapiter of St. Marke's gospel. Whoso desireth the exposition thereof, let him resort unto that place."

(1) Engraved in "Gough's Sepulchral Monuments," and in "Sir R. C. Hoare's" Mod. Wilts.



son, who appears to have been the most important person in the whole family, Walter Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury and Homet, K.G. High Treasurer of England in the reign of Henry VI. The Castle having been completed by him, he built, for the greater convenience of the parishioners, a Church (the present one) outside the walls, in lieu of the older one within them, which he also seems to have rebuilt for a domestic Chapel. He died in the Castle, on the night of August 9, 1449, the eve of St. Laurence the Martyr <sup>(1)</sup>, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, within the "Iron Chapel" which is still there, but was originally erected by him for burial purposes in the North Aisle of the Nave. For his "Garter Plate" at Windsor, his Signature and Seals, see Plates xii and xiii <sup>(2)</sup>.

Robert, 2nd Lord Hungerford married Margaret, heiress of the Botreaux family of Cornwall. On leaving England for foreign service, he appointed John Mompesson, Esq. "Master or Keeper of his Park at Farleigh, and of all the wild game therein." <sup>(3)</sup> The 2nd Lord died A.D. 1459, and was buried in a Family Chapel (now destroyed) on the North side, outside of Salisbury Cathedral. Of this there is an engraving in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments. His lady, Margaret, founded the Almshouse, still existing, at Heytesbury. For the five seals used by himself and his wife, and her very rare signature, see Plate xiv. His Monument, in alabaster, now stands in the row between the arches on the South side of the nave of Salisbury Cathedral <sup>(4)</sup>.

Robert, 3rd Lord Hungerford & Molyns (in right of his wife, the heiress of that family) being on the losing side in the Wars of the Roses, was beheaded at Hexham in 1461. His signature and seal are given in Plate xv. His son and successor was Sir Thomas Hungerford, who lived at Rowdon, near Chippenham, and was beheaded at Salisbury for conspiracy, in A.D. 1469. His shield of arms, impaling that of his wife, a Percy, is in Plate xv.

(1) See Notes and Queries, 4th S. V. 113.

(2) By an accident, the helmet and shield on the garter-plate are drawn facing sinister, instead of dexter.

(3) Harl. M.S. 1985. p. 268.

(4) See Stothert's Mon. Effigies and Britton's Salisb. Cath.

The family Estates were confiscated and given by Edward IV. to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in 1469. In 1470, a composition was made between the Duke and Margaret Lady Hungerford and Botreaux who had them in dower, by which he took Farleigh and Hungerford Court, and she Heytesbury<sup>(1)</sup>.

The Duke of Gloucester is not known to have resided here, but his Brother, George Duke of Clarence, seems to have done so<sup>(2)</sup>: for in this Castle was born, on 14th August, 1473, his daughter Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury<sup>(3)</sup>, who was barbarously executed by King Henry VIII. in 1541, on a charge of High Treason. The historians of the day relate, that she refused to lay her head upon the block, saying, "She was no traitor, and if the executioner wanted it, he might get it as he could." The man was obliged to follow her round the scaffold, chopping at her head, until at length he hewed it from her shoulders."

In 1483, the Duke of Gloucester, now Richard III., transferred Farleigh Castle to his favourite, John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, ("Jocky of Norfolk,") who, two years after, was killed at Bosworth, and then attainted.

Sir Thomas Hungerford, executed (as above mentioned) at Salisbury, left one daughter and heiress, Mary, who married Edward Lord Hastings, (see Plate xv) and carried a vast number of manors into that family. Farleigh was not of the number. By special arrangement it was kept in the male line; and in 1485, after the Duke of Norfolk's death, it was restored by Henry VII. to the eldest of the Second Line of Hungerford, Sir Walter, one of those who betrayed Richard at Bosworth. He lived at Heytesbury, and was buried there in 1516. The next owner, his son, Sir Edward, married a Zouche, and their coat of arms on stained glass, found in a cottage at Wellow, is now in Farleigh Church, Plate xvi. He also lived at Heytesbury, and was buried there in 1521. There is a strange story

(1) Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, Heytesbury, p. 109?

(2) George, Duke of Clarence was in the neighbourhood about that time, for on 5th February, 1472, "he arrived after Vespers at Salisbury Cathedral, was received and honorably incensed and lodged at the Precentors." [Mathon's Register, D. & C. of Sarum, p. lvi.]

(3) Leland (Itin. vi. 87) gives the following extract from a book of Antiquities which he saw in Tewkesbury Monastery:—"Isabella Neville," (one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick) "married George Duke of Clarence, son of Richard Duke of York, and brother of Edward IV., King of England; by whom she gave birth to Margaret," (Countess of Salisbury) "at the Castle of Ferley, 14th August, A.D. 1473."

about his being poisoned by his second wife Agnes (not Alice as she is sometimes miscalled), whose family name has not been discovered. She was hanged at Tyburn and buried at the Grey Friars<sup>(1)</sup>. His son Walter, created Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, in A.D. 1536, was beheaded in the Tower, at the same time as Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1540, and at his death Farleigh was again confiscated. The estates were placed in charge of Thomas, afterwards Lord Seymour of Sudeley, (Brother of Protector Somerset) as "High Steward of the lands of the late Lord Hungerford, and Keeper of the Castle and King's Park of Farleigh Hungerford."<sup>(2)</sup> After Lord Seymour's execution, 1549, the Office was granted to John Bonham and Sir Ralph Hopton, of Witham, near Frome<sup>(3)</sup>. Edward Walsh had, somewhere about that time, a Lease from the Crown of the demesne Lands of the Castle. Sir Walter, son of the Lord Hungerford who had been executed in 1540, obtained a reversal of the attainder and recovered the lands. He resided here, and appears to have been famous for his encouragement of the field sports and military exercises of those times. His signature is in Plate xvi, and a curious portrait of him on horseback, Plate xvij. He had an only son, Edward, who died in the father's lifetime (see Monument 3), and at Sir Walter's death in 1596, the estate passed to his brother, Sir Edward, Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Elizabeth. He died without issue in 1607. (Monument, No. 4: and Plate xvi). This Sir Edward purchased Corsham Manor.

Sir Walter, who died 1596, left three daughters, one of whom, Lucy, married a kinsman of a junior branch of the family, Sir Anthony Hungerford of Black Bourton, co. Oxon. She had a son, Edward, (afterwards Sir Edward, of Corsham), to whom, being his great nephew, the Sir Edward of 1607, the Gentleman Pensioner, bequeathed his estates. Thus the Black Bourton branch succeeded to Farleigh.

Cicely (Tufton) Lady Hungerford, widow of the Sir Edward who died in 1607, re-married Francis Manners, 6th Earl of Rutland, who, in right of his wife, held the estates. He died in 1632. The Countess, in 1653. It does not appear whether they lived at Farleigh or not. In 1612, Henry Davison of Freshford was Tenant of the demesne

(1) See "Archæologia," Vol. xxxviii. p. 353.

(2) From an Original Paper at Longleat, intituled "The Lord Admirall's things." Also Pat. Roll. 35. H. viij. p. 10.

(3) From a Copy of the Grant by Queen Mary, among the Longleat MSS.

land, and Dr. Edward Vaughan rented the Park at £40 a year. Sir Edward, the great-nephew above mentioned, was, for a short time, a Parliamentary Officer, during the Civil War of Charles I. Farley Castle would appear to have been still held by the Countess of Rutland when it was seized as a garrison for the Crown, and the Parliamentary Sir Edward lived at Corsham, which (as just mentioned) had been purchased by his great uncle. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Halliday, Alderman of London, and died without issue in 1648. His Lady founded the large Almshouse at Corsham, and died 1672. (see Monument 6, Plate xix.) Anthony Hungerford Esq. of Black Bourton, his half-brother, succeeded him, and died 1657. (His signature, the 3rd in Plate xix.) His widow, Rachel, had the Castle and Park for her life, and died 1679<sup>(1)</sup>. He was father of Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B., the spendthrift who squandered all, and sold the estates in 1686.

## History of the Castle.

It is not known when the first house for the residence of any important family was built upon this site. In a book called "The Tablet of Memory," it is said that "Farley Castle, in Somerset, was burnt in A.D. 1342." No authority for this is given, nor has any ever been met with by the present author. It is probably an error, or some other place is meant; for there was certainly no *castle* here then. If any house on this site had been burnt in the year mentioned, it must have been one belonging to the Burghersh family, and not to the Hungerfords. The latter did not come here until (as stated above) A.D. 1369.

Sir Thomas, the purchaser, had not to build a new house altogether, but finding one on the spot he obtained Royal license in the usual way, A.D. 1383, to convert it into a castle, by adding a moat, towers, &c.<sup>(2)</sup> What he left

(1) One of their daughters, Rachel, married Henry Cary, Visct. Falkland. The Register of Great Tew, co. Oxon, mentions that their son and heir, Anthony Cary, was "born at Farley Castle 15th, and bapt. there 26th Feb. 1656."

(2) In some even of the more important county histories, such as "Hoare's Wilts," and "Collinson's Somerset," Sir Thomas Hungerford has been magnified into a "formidable Baron," whose power made him an object of jealousy to his sovereign; and it has been repeated over and over again, that for daring to fortify his house without license from the

unfinished, was completed by his son, the High Treasurer above mentioned; and in that state Farleigh Castle probably continued to the end of its history, without much alteration; for John Aubrey, of Easton Piers, the celebrated Wiltshire antiquary, who frequently visited here about A.D. 1650-70, says that it was then one of the two houses (Old Stourton House being the other) that were almost entirely the same as they had been in the time of the old English Barons.

The oldest known description of Farleigh Castle is the following, by Leland the Antiquary, who made a passing visit here about A.D. 1540-2:—

“From *Through-bridge* to *Castelle Farley* about a 3 miles by good corne, pasture, and nere *Farley* self plenty of wood. Or I cam to the *Castelle* I passid over *Frome* water, passing by there yn a roky valey and botom, where the water brekith into armelettes and makith Islettes, but soon metyng agayn with the principale streame, wherby there be in the causey divers smaull bridges.

This water rennith hard under the botom of this *Castelle*, and there driveth a mylle. The *Castelle* is set on a rocky hill.

There be diverse praty towres in the utter (*outer*) warde of the *Castelle*. And in this utter warde ys an auncient chapelle, and a new chapelle annexid unto it.

Under the arch of this chapelle lyith, but sumwhat more to the old chapelle warde, one of the *Hungerfordes* with his wife, having these epitaphies upon 2 schochins (*escutcheons*) of plate of brass.” (Sir Thomas and Joan. See their “epitaphies” under Monuments Nos. 1 and 2.)

Ther longgid 2 chauntre prestes to this chapelle; and they had a praty mansion at the very est end of it.

The gate-house of the inner court of the *castelle* is fair, and ther be the armes of the *Hungrefordes* richely made yn stone.

The haule and 3 chambers withyn the second court be stately. There is a commune saying that one of the *Hungrefordes* buildid

Crown, Richard II. fined him in the sum of *One Thousand Marks*! All this appears to be groundless. He was never of higher rank than a Knight; nor, so far as is known, other than a very loyal and peaceful one. He excited no jealousy, and was never fined. A thousand marks he certainly did pay; but it was the *purchase money to Lord Burghersh for the Estate*, and not a penalty to the Crown for building towers. It is very true that to castellate without Royal license was unlawful, and that Sir Thomas seems to have commenced operations without waiting until he had got that license. But the leave, in his case at all events, was a mere matter of form, for the actual fee which he paid upon the occasion was merely “*One Mark* into the Hanaper: 7 Richard II.” A copy of the license, taken from the large MS. Hungerford Chartulary is printed in the Appendix, Deed, No. 69. The facts of the case were, that Sir Thomas purchased this Manor with Wellow for 1100 marks, (£733 6s. 8d.) and that he entered into a collateral Bond for £1000 as security: see Appendix, No. 50, Sir Bartholomew Burghersh's Receipt for 600 marks, part of the 1100.

this part of the castelle by the prey of the Duke of *Orleauce* whom he had taken prisoner.

Ther is a parke by Farley Castelle. Ther is also a litle above the castelle a village. (1)

It was about the same time that by the attainder of Walter Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, who was executed July 1540, Farley Castle and his other estates were forfeited to the Crown, when, in the Survey taken by the Officer of the Crown, the following description of this place was given: (2)

**THE CASTELL OF FARLEGH HUNGERFORDE.**

—The sayde Castell standeth in a parke lenyng unto a hill syde, portly and very strongly buylded, havynge inward and outward wardes, and in the inward wardes many fayre chambers, a fayre large hall, on the hedde of which hall iij or iiij goodly greate chambers, with fayre and strong roffes, and dyvers other fayre lodgynges, with all manner howses of offices.

The parke wherin the sayde castell standeth ys ij myles and iij quarters in circuite, a very fayre and parkely grounde, beyng envyroned rownde aboute with highe hylles, and in the myddes a brode and depe ronnyng streame, ronnyng throw it, and harde by the castell wall, very well set with grete okes and other woode, which ys valued to be worth cccc li., and ys replenyshed with xxvj dere of auntlot, and xliij of rascall, (3) and the Kinge's highnes dothe gyve, by reason of the sayde castell, iij advousons, and ij chauntries, which ij chauntries doe stand within the walles of the castell.

The sayde Castell, &c. is worth in rentes, fermes and casualties xlvij li. ix. s. ix. d. ob.

Whereof in Purchased lands, iij li. viij s..

Chauntry lands, x li.

Pencions. viij li.

Dere in the Park, lxx.

Woods, and tymbre in the parke, now worth, to be sold, cccc li.

Woodes growing owt of the park xxx acr. of divers ages, valued now worthe, to be sold, xxx li

Benefices iij  
Chauntres ij

Able men to serve the Kyng, xliij.

The woodcut at the title page shows it as it was in its entire state. The view is taken from the Trowbridge Road.(4)

(1) Itinerary II. 58. See also "Leland's Journey through Wiltshire," in the Wilts. Archæol. Magazine. Vol. I. p. 152.

(2) British Museum. Harl. Charters. G. 41.

(3) "Rascall;" i.e. lean animals, neither fit to hunt nor kill.

(4) In the Frontispiece, the general outline of the Castle is given upon the authority of Buck's Engraving, 1733. Since the woodcut was made, the Author has met with a rough sketch of John Aubrey's, with this Castle in the distance, from which it appears that each of the round towers was surmounted by a conical roof of the extinguisher shape, common in the old French and Scottish Castles; as was also the case at Nun-



## THE CIVIL WAR. CHARLES I.

The Castle, on its Eastern side, might have given some work to an enemy armed with bows and arrows: but it could never have offered much resistance to artillery, being commanded by high ground (not sufficiently expressed in our woodcut) from which it would be knocked to pieces in a very short time. It was, however, used as a military position in the Wars of Charles I. A few notices of it during that period have been met with. (1)

In Dec. 1644, A writ, issued from the King at Oxford, addressed to "Our trusty Sir Robert Walsh, Kt., Whereas there  
"are now remayning good numbers of suits of Apparell for the  
"clothing of our army, at our City of Bristol, Nunney Castle,  
"and Farley Castle, Our will and pleasure is that you immediately repair unto the said places and demand to receive the  
"said cloathing into your custody and convey them to our  
"army."

On the 4th of the same month, Edmund Turnor, Esq. was appointed by Letters Patent, to look after the various expenses of the King's Castles in the West:

"Charles by the grace of God, &c., to Edmund Turnor, Esq.  
"Treasurer of our Garrisons of Bristol, Bath, Berkeley Castle,  
"Nunney, Farley Castle and Portishead Point: Whereas, for  
"the good and saftie of our people, we have thought fit to place  
"and settle several garrisons in the said Castles and places,  
"and for the well-ordering of the same: We appoint you the  
"said Edmund Turnor to be Treasurer of the said garrisons  
"from 1st Nov. last."

Then follow the details of his official powers and duties, and allowances for the service, deputies, clerks, &c.:

"The Governor of Nunney Castle per week	05 . 00 . 00
"                  "          of Farley Castle                  "	05 . 00 . 00

A newspaper of the day ["Perfect Occurrences, 6th Sept. 1644,"] mentions, that soon after its occupation by the Royalists, "the country around having made great complaints of the numbers of horses stolen by them, two Par-

ney Castle, (Symonds's Diary.) In the B. Mus. (Add. MSS. 18674,) a drawing has lately been found, which represents Farley Castle as it was about 1746. The View is taken from the hill on the N.W., and it also shews the conical caps to the Tower, and the West Front.

(1) Archæologia. Vol. xiv. p. 121.

liamentary Officers, Wansey and Dowett, drew out each a troop of horse and dragoons from their stations at Brickworth and West Deane (near Salisbury) and went across the country towards Farleigh. Wansey came up to the Castle first, and took the inmates so completely by surprise, that he carried off sixty horses from beneath the very walls. Dowett then made his appearance before the Castle, but declined making any attempt upon it, and then marched farther into Somersetshire, with a view of beating up the neighbourhood of Philip's Norton. On his arrival at that place, he was unexpectedly attacked by a hostile party, commanded by Capt. Pawlet, the governor of Nunney Castle, near Frome, who, hearing of the approach of enemies, had hastily drawn out a small troop of horse, to put a stop to their further incursions. After a short but vigorous skirmish, Pawlet was taken, together with his Lieutenant, and a few men and thirty horses, whom Dowett then sent off to his head quarters near Salisbury, and went on himself in quest of further adventures."

1645. In March, "Sir William Waller, on the Parliamentary side, fell upon Sir Francis Doddington, at Trowbridge, and chased him into Farley Castle." As soon as Bristol surrendered, most of the smaller fortresses in the West followed the example. The actual surrender of Farleigh Castle is only briefly noticed among the news of the day; as in "The True Informer, week ending Sat. Oct. 4, 1645," and "Vicars' Burning Bush," iii. 286: "We understand that Farleigh Castle, in Somersetshire, (whereof Col. Hungerford, brother of Sir Edward, is governor,) is certainly delivered up: the commanders were only to have Horse and Arms, and the rest to march away without either." (1) It was, most likely, at the bidding of Fairfax. Cromwell was in the neighbourhood, but there is no mention of his going to Farleigh. His movements about that time were as follows, according to "Spriggs' Anglia Rediviva," p. 127: On his

(1) Mr. Waylen (Hist. of Devizes, p. 215,) says that Farleigh Castle was saved from destruction by the Governor revolting from his allegiance and declaring that he held it for the Parliament. The "Governor" is called, in the "True Informer" above quoted, "Brother of Sir Edward the owner." Sir Edward Hungerford of Corsham had a Brother by the Half-blood, Anthony, of Blackbourton, Esq. who succeeded him. He was a Royalist, and had been fined as a Delinquent. If he were in charge of Farley for the Crown in 1645, he probably found it useless to attempt the defence of so weak a place, after all the others had surrendered. The whimsicality of Fortune which made one brother, Anthony, defender of Farleigh Castle against the Party to which its owner, another brother, belonged, is paralleled by the case of Chirk Castle, also seized by the King. Sir Thomas Myddelton, with the Puritan army, besieged his own House and could not take it.

way from Castle Cary to Bristol, Lt.-Gen. Cromwell inspected Nunney Castle, which he found very strong. After the surrender of Bristol, 11 Sept. 1645, he went to Bath, Wed. 17 Sept.; and staid there to rest 4 or 5 days: during which time he sat down before Devizes Castle and summoned it, on Sunday 21st, to surrender. It did so Tuesday 23rd. The same day Lacock House surrendered to Col. Pickering. Also Berkeley Castle to Col. Rainsborough (26th). On the 27th Sept. Saturday, Cromwell marched from Devizes to Warminster to join Rainsborough; and they continued there till Tuesday 30th. Then to Shaftesbury. A note in the margin of Sprigg's History adds: "About this time was Farleigh Castle, in Somersetshire, surrendered to the Parliament." Nunney Castle, near Frome, had in it a large magazine, and made resistance for two days: but was taken Sept. 8, 1645, by the Parliamentary Army and partly destroyed, so that it might be of no future service to the King. Farley Castle seems to have been given up without any fighting, and so escaped injury. Soon after its surrender it seems to have been occupied by Sir Edward Hungerford of Corsham: for there is a Letter addressed to him there, Oct. 10, 1645, from Sir Francis Fane at Lacock, soliciting his interest to procure some allowance for Lady Fane his wife, their property having been sequestrated.

#### SALE AND DECAY OF THE CASTLE.

SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, K.B., who sold Farleigh, (his Signature, Plate xx. No. 4,) sacrificed a noble fortune to the follies and vices of the reign of King Charles II. He died in London, and was buried in the *old* Church of St. Martin's in the Fields. It has often been said that he reached the extraordinary age of 115 years; but this is an entire mistake, which has arisen from confounding him with his uncle, Sir Edward, the Parliamentary officer, whose monument is in the centre of the side Chapel. The *uncle*, having died in A.D. 1648, aged 52, (as is proved by the date on his tomb, No. 6,) must have been *born* in A.D. 1596. The *nephew*, who sold Farleigh, *died* in A.D. 1711. The difference between 1596 and 1711, is exactly 115 years; but the error lies in applying to *one* individual, dates that refer to *two*. The last Sir Edward was born in A.D. 1632; and consequently was 79 years old at his death, instead of 115. <sup>(1)</sup> He had by

(1) See a Letter from the author to Notes & Queries, 4th S. vol. vi. p. 454.

his first wife, Jane Hele, of Devonshire, a son Edward, and a daughter Rachel, afterwards Viscountess Massareene. The son, following several precedents in the family, married the Lady Alethea Compton, who, had she lived, would have inherited a moiety of the Dorset and Clifford Estates; but both she and her husband died young. Sir Edward had by his third wife another son, who died at Black Bourton, in Oxfordshire, in 1748, and who appears to have been the last male representative of that branch of the family in England.

In the great sale by Sir Edward were included the manors of Farleigh, Tellisford, Wick Farm, Hinton Abbey, Norton St. Philips, Iford, Rowley, Wellow, Road and Langham, with lands elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The whole was bought by Mr. Henry Baynton, of Spy Park. He and Lady Anne, (Wilmot, sister of the Earl of Rochester), his wife, resided here: and they seem to have been the last occupants of the gentle-folk class. In 1702, soon after his death, the estates were sold again. The Manorial lands at Farleigh were then bought by Mr. Joseph Houlton, ancestor of the present proprietor; but the Castle itself, being first bought by Mr. Cooper of Trowbridge, did not come into the possession of the Houltons until purchased by them from Mr. Cooper's family in A.D. 1730, by which time it had begun to fall to decay, and the materials to be used for other purposes.

## Description of the Castle.

### THE GATE-HOUSE.

The best view is from the bridge at the foot of the hill, as in the Frontispiece. The principal entrance was on the South-east side, where the shell of the Gate-House still remains. Over the arch is a single sickle cut in stone, the oldest device used by the Hungerford Family. Above this is a window, and higher up, though sometimes hidden by ivy, a carved shield of their arms, surmounted by a helmet and crest, and the letters E. H. for "Edward Hungerford." The single apartment above the archway was a guard-room, with a door leading on to the walls. There is no trace of a portcullis, but there are holes for the beams of a drawbridge. From this entrance, a narrow moat, walled, and paved with Keynsham stone, went half-way round along the upper or South and West sides. The remains of it were lately found under the ground in front of the archway; and some portion

may still be seen in the orchard on the left hand. The water was supplied by pipes from a spring called the King's Pond, nearly three quarters of a mile off. As the ground on the lower sides, towards the North and East, falls away very abruptly, the water was held up by a strong dam at both ends. The dam on the West side was removed a few years ago. On the sides where there was no moat the Castle was protected by the steepness of the knoll on which it stands.<sup>(1)</sup>

#### UPPER OR OUTER COURT.

It will be seen by the plate of the Ground-Plan, that the general area was divided into two courts, the *Upper* and *Lower*. The first is entered directly on passing through the Gate-House. It contained the stables, guard-rooms, &c.; and was formerly pitched all over with stone. To the left, on entering, is a high wall running round this upper court. This wall formed the back of the stables, &c., as the holes for the beams of the flooring are still to be seen in it. There were one or two small towers or bastions on this side, one of which is entered by a crumbling arch; a smaller one is farther on. The high wall went on to another entrance, exactly opposite to that already described. Two fragments of thick masonry still remain to mark where this second entrance was. In a corner close by it were lately found the lower steps of a winding staircase, by which the rampart on this side was mounted. Through this gate was the exit to the Castle Park, which lay on the West and North sides. A carriage road led from it, winding under the walls, and across the river by a bridge (of which some traces are still left in the bank), round to the Trowbridge road. The Park extended nearly to Iford, and included the hills on both sides of the river. Farleigh Lodge Farm was a gamekeeper's house;

(1) In the MS. copy of his "Natural History of Wilts," in the Library of the Royal Society, J. Aubrey, speaking of the odd effects of Accidents, tells this story:—

"Captain Cox, running hastily down the steep hill at Farley Castle after a Bowle, fell and tumbled over and over, as if he had played the Summersault. At the second or third turn his leg brake short off, giving a crack as if one had broken a Fagott stick, which the company above heard very plainly, and amongst others Mr. Richard Young then of Oxford, who was so strangely struck with the apprehension of it that at that instant time he had a grievous pain in that very place of his leg, as if it had been broken also: insomuch that they were fain to lead him into the Castle, Sir Edward Hungerford's. His pain continued about 3 houres, and was not quite gone till next day."

PARK

To Ironbridge

Dam to End  
of Moat

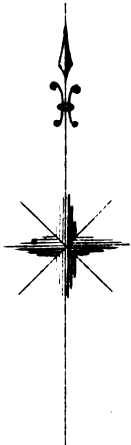
Moat

Footpath

West End

C  
A  
S  
T  
L  
E

Turnpike Road down Farleigh Hill & Bridge, made 1760.

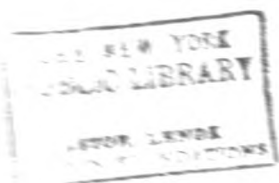


**GROUND PLAN  
OF  
FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD CASTLE,  
COUNTY - SOMERSET.**

Taken (without actual measurement) by the  
Rev<sup>d</sup> J. E. Jackson 1852.

*The authority for the arrangement of the apartments  
in the Dwelling House, is a sketch by Le Neve, now  
in the Brit. Museum, made 1701.*

HOULSTON, CHIPPENHAM



and at the "Dogkennel" Farm (as it is still called), near Iford, the Hounds were kept. The Kitchen-garden of the Castle was on the South side, now an Orchard.

#### THE LOWER COURT.

The Upper Court ended where a line of wooden rails now crosses the Castle yard. Immediately on passing through these rails, where formerly was a pair of high iron gates, the visitor stands on the site of another Gate-House, which formed the entrance to the DWELLING-HOUSE. On each side of this site are two small square sunk gardens, that on the right being considerably lower than the Castle yard. The Gate-House that stood between them is described in the extract from Leland given above, as "Fair, and there the Arms of the Hungerfords richly made in stone." It seems to have been flanked by small turrets, the foundation of one being still to be seen. On this spot the visitor may suppose himself to be standing immediately under the South front of

#### THE DWELLING-HOUSE.

This was in the shape of a hollow square or quadrangle, with a round tower at each corner. Of two of these towers, portions still remain; and they are those which formed the ends of the South Front. The other two, now wholly destroyed, were, of course, at the opposite corners of the quadrangle; and the intervals from tower to tower were filled up with the rooms.<sup>(1)</sup> These, according to the Antiquary just mentioned, were "stately;" and were commonly reported to have been "built by one of the Hungerfords, by the prey of the Duke of Orleans, whom he had taken prisoner." Leland was sent about England by Royal authority to collect antiquarian information, and has preserved, as it was right he should do, traditions reported to him, often

(1) An old woman, called Betty Sheppard, grand-daughter to Townsend, the last Sir Edw. Hungerford's gamekeeper, had handed down to elderly people who were still living at Farleigh during the author's residence there (1832—1845) sundry stories about the place. She used to show the Chapel to strangers, and remembered the Castle when it was perfect. There was, immediately on passing through the *Inner* gate house (now destroyed), a large flight of about 20 steps leading up to the Hall. This Hall, according to her account, was so large that a broad-wheel wagon might have turned round in it. The walls were painted with figures of men in armour and on horseback.



very valuable. In this case he may be right, as Charles Duke of Orleans, (Father of Louis XII., King of France,) was certainly taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415; and it is also certain that Sir Walter Hungerford, then owner of Farleigh, and a great man in Henry the Fifth's reign, was present at that battle. But the capture of the Duke of Orleans is generally attributed to Sir Richard Waller, of Speldhurst, in Kent. Sir Walter Hungerford may, however, have had a hand in it, or may otherwise have been enriched by money received for ransom of prisoners.<sup>(1)</sup>

By one of his descendants, another Sir Walter of the time of Queen Elizabeth, (Plate xvii.) the Castle was much embellished. Of the coats of arms in the windows or on the walls, some notes were taken on the spot by Le Neve, an Antiquary, who made a hasty visit here in 1701 (Lansdown MS. 901). These are given in Plates vii and viii.

*Plate vii.*

Arms in the North window of the Gallery in the Old Castle "beautified 1642."

1. ST. JOHN. 2. LEIGHTON. 3. MOMPESSEON. 4. AYLIFFE.
5. ATYE. 6. ASTLEY. 7. ROWE. 8. GRESHAM. 9. NEWBOROUGH. 10. DUNCOMBE. 11. STAFFERTON. 12. MILDMAY.
13. CROUCH. 14. JONES. 15. CHOCKE. 16. STRANGE.
17. GODDARD. 18. THISTLETHWAYTE

*Plate viii.*

*In the North Gallery.*

1. Quarterly, HEYTESBURY } *impaling one quartering, SANDYS; the*  
& HUNGERFORD } *rest broken.*
2. HEYTESBURY, HUNGERFORD, HUSSEY, PEYEREL, BOTREAUX  
and MOLYNS, 8 quarterings.
3. HUNGERFORD, quarterly, *impaling* TUFTON.

*In the Old Drawing Room.*

4. Six quarterings: For names, see Pl. xix.
5. HUNGERFORD, 6 quarterings, *impaling* HALLIDAY.

(1) In Nicolas's Hist. of Agincourt, App: p. 61, he is named as entitled to the ransom of five, between 3 Hen. v & 8. Hen. VI.

*In Old Dining Room.*

6. HUNGERFORD, 9 quarterings, *impaling* HALLIDAY.

*In New Dining Room.*

7. HUNGERFORD, *impaling* BASSET<sup>(1)</sup> of Cornwall, quartering AUBEMARLE.

A fine hall table, said to have been part of the furniture, is preserved at Hinton Abbey;<sup>(2)</sup> and various fragments of the building, such as carved heads, mullions of windows, mantel-pieces, &c., have been recognized in cottages. In the neighbouring Church of Laverton, the front of the gallery was (a few years ago) made up of balustrade from the Castle. An old document lately met with,<sup>(3)</sup> of payments made at its final breaking up, for some fixtures, &c., shews (from the prices paid) that it must have been expensively furnished.

“Farleigh Cassell, Mr. Baynton

Paid	£	s.	d.
For y <sup>e</sup> Chimly peice in y <sup>e</sup> dying (dining) Roome, } and hearth . . . . . }	40	00	00
For y <sup>e</sup> Chimly peice In y <sup>e</sup> next Roome . . . . .	08	00	00
For y <sup>e</sup> Chimly peice In y <sup>e</sup> Tower Chamber . . . . .	14	00	00
For y <sup>e</sup> Chimly peice In Gallery . . . . .	14	00	00
For y <sup>e</sup> payment (pavement) y <sup>t</sup> was In y <sup>e</sup> sommer } house—containing 500 foote . . . . . }	61	10	00
For y <sup>e</sup> two Tables In y <sup>e</sup> hoole, (hall) & pedeltess } (pedestals) belonging to them . . . . . }	30	00	00
	167	10	00

On levelling the ground in the N.W. corner of the Lower court yard in 1845, the foundations of some rooms were

(1) For the first wife of the Sir Walter Hungerford represented in Plate xvii.

(2) But by the arms at one angle of this table, of SHAA *impaling* HUNGERFORD, it would seem to have belonged to Thomas Shaa, Esq., whose widow, Mrs. Mary Shaa, (daughter of Lord Hungerford) was buried in Farley Chapel, A.D. 1613. (See Monument No. 5.) This was many years before the Castle was dismantled.

(3) In the possession of Mr. Frederick H. Goldney, of Chippenham.

brought to light. The remains of an ash-pit, furnace, oven, and flue, showed that the back part of the House lay on that side. The principal Front, as drawn in Buck's Antiquities, faced East, rising immediately on the edge of the bank on which the Castle stands. On the North side where the bank falls most suddenly, there was a thick outer wall or facing of masonry. The front of the house on that side did not stand forward quite upon this outer edge, but stood back several feet within it, leaving space for a narrow strip of ground, the pitching of which still remains under the turf.

#### THE TOWERS.

Of the two that are left, that which first meets the eye on passing under the entrance gateway, formed the West end of the South front of the quadrangular dwelling-house. It was higher than the one at the other end nearer the chapel, and contained a ground-floor room and three stories. The walls are in some parts eight feet thick, so as to allow stairs or small apartments within them. The rooms were of course circular, about fourteen feet across, and eight feet high. It was for many years held together by a network of ivy, growing from a single stem nearly two yards wide. The boughs were as thick as a cable. On the fifth of November, 1842, through the carelessness of some children, the ivy accidentally caught fire, and was entirely destroyed. The tower being thus deprived of its girders, a large part soon afterwards fell down, showing the interior as it is now seen.<sup>(1)</sup>

In the other, nearer the chapel, there was a ground-floor room, and only two stories, in one of which are three large windows, commanding a pretty view down two valleys, East and North.

Of the third and fourth towers, now destroyed, that which was in the North-east corner was standing so late as A.D. 1797, when, having been partially undermined by plunderers for stone, it fell down after a hard frost.

The towers had no subterranean chamber, but the foundations are laid in circular courses of masonry, each lower course being broader than the one above, until the lowest of all becomes a solid floor, underlying the whole.

(1) On September 18th, 1846, Prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards Napoleon III. Emperor of the French), being at Bath, visited the Ruins of Farleigh Castle. He sat down on a piece of timber lying in the Castle-yard, and made a sketch of this picturesque Tower. He afterwards lunched at Farleigh House, and greatly admired a fine bust of his uncle, Napoleon I. in Mr. Houlton's collection, naming the probable age at which it had been taken.

They seem to have had different names. One was called "The Red Cap," another, in the North-west corner, "Hazlewell," perhaps from a spring below the Castle, near the water-cress beds.<sup>(1)</sup>

Since the View of the Castle in our Frontispiece was engraved, it has been discovered that the Towers were crowned with pointed roofs having dormer windows, after the fashion of the old French *chateaux*. This appears from a very hasty sketch on a loose bit of paper among John Aubrey's MSS., and from a drawing preserved in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 18674.)

To one of the towers of Farleigh Castle (to which of them is not quite certain) belongs a little story of domestic life, not very creditable to some who were concerned in it. Sir Walter, afterwards Lord "Hungerford of Heytesbury," the head of the family in the reign of King Henry VIII., was married three times. To each of his wives he seems to have behaved somewhat strangely. How far the provocation was real or imaginary, and how he dealt with the others, cannot now in all the particulars be fully ascertained; <sup>(2)</sup> but of his treatment of the third and last of them, there is a long and doleful account in a Humble Petition addressed by the sufferer herself to one of the Ministers of State. In this she sets forth, that her Lord had kept her in close captivity, *locked up for four years in one of the towers of his castle*. "Here," says the unfortunate prisoner, "I have byn these three or fower yeares past, without comfort of any creature, and under the custodie of my Lord's Chaplain, Sir John à Lee, which hath once or twice poyson'd me, as he will not deny

(1) The concurrence of the two names of "Red Cap" and "Hazlewell," both popularly connected in former times with belief in witches and mischievous Spirits, seems rather to suggest that as the origin of the names of these two Towers. "Red Cap" was the favourite appellation of a class of Spirits which was supposed to haunt Old Castles. Every ruined tower in the South of Scotland was believed to have an inhabitant of the kind.

"Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle  
And beside him Old Red Cap sly," &c.

"Young Branhholm yeepled and puirly spake,  
Until he did his own men see,  
With witch's hazle in each steel cap,  
The scorn of Soulis' gramary."

(Boy's Own Story Book, p. 74. 1852.)

"Mother Red Cap" is the sign of a well-known House of Entertainment, in *Hag-bush Lane*, Holloway, London.

(2) See a Letter from the Author to the "Gentleman's Magazine." Dec., 1851.

upon examination. He hath promised my Lord that he would 'soon rid him of me;' and I am sure he intendeth to keep his promise; for I have none other meat nor drink but such as cometh from the said Priest, and brought me by my Lord's foole; which meat and drink I have oft feared, and yet do, every day more than another, to taste; so that I have been well nigh starved, and sometimes, of a truth, I should die for lacke of sustenance, and had, long ere this time, had not poor women of the country, of their charity, knowing my Lord's demayne always to his wives, brought me to my great window in the night such meat or drink as they had, and gave me, for the love of God; for money have I none wherewith to pay them, nor yet have had of my Lord these four years, four groats."

The tale is a strange one, but there is no reason for doubting its truth, as the original Petition of the Lady herself, from which the above extract is given, is still in existence.<sup>(1)</sup> From the few notices that have been met with of this husband, he appears to have been an ill-conditioned man, a blot in the distinguished family to which he belonged. He was soon afterwards charged with treasonable practices against the King's life. This charge seems to have been frivolous; but being accused at the same time of other crimes, he was convicted, and beheaded on Tower Hill, 24th June, 1540, on the same scaffold and at the same hour as Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex. Holinshed says: that at the time of his death "he seemed so unquiet that many judged him rather in a frenzy than otherwise." He was buried in the Tower.

The fair visitors to the ruined towers of Farleigh, will perhaps be of opinion that the story thus ends as it should do; especially when they are also told that the lady survived her very unpleasant residence in the castle, and afterwards found another, and it is to be hoped, a more amiable partner, in Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton, Co. Warwick. She died in 1571, and was buried at Weston-under-Wood, Co. Bucks.<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) It is printed in a "Collection of Letters of Royal and illustrious Ladies," by Miss Wood (now Mrs. Green), 1846. Vol. ii. p. 271.

(2) The traditions to which this case of "attempt to poison," gave rise, have lingered a long time in the Neighbourhood, retaining, as usual, very little of the original truth. The author of some verses called "The Ruins of Farleigh," printed in 1800, introduces it; but, as poets are not tied to facts, so was not he; for he alters time, person, and every other circumstance. He makes the poisoner, not Walter of 1540, but Sir Edward of 1648, and represents him as a regular practitioner of the black

## THE CASTLE CHAPEL, DEDICATED TO ST. LEONARD,

Stands in the Upper Court-yard, but within the area of a small cemetery, the level of which is several feet below the Castle-yard. The parapeted wall round it is modern. This Chapel, or more probably an older building on the same site, was in ancient times the Church of the Parish; but when the Hungerfords converted their house into a castle, and enclosed it with high walls and a drawbridge, it was necessary to provide for the parishioners a Church outside, to which they might have free access at all times. Accordingly, when the parish Church, then standing here, was appropriated by them

art, "administering doses to persons whom he disliked, in *toad's venom*, mixed with paste, which," he says, "is recorded *emblematically on his tomb*." Defoe also, in his "Tour," makes the same blunder; telling us that "Lord Hungerford, who was *hanged* and degraded, had a *toad* put into his coat of arms," by way of perpetual reminiscence to his family of the dishonour he had done them. All this is simply ridiculous, and false. It is ridiculous, because it is no more likely that the Hungerfords would have submitted to such an "abatement of honour," than that the respectable relatives of any unworthy member of a family who might happen to end his days on the scaffold, would thenceforth adopt, in memory of the event, a gallows for a crest, or two hangmen for "supporters." And it is untrue, because the arms on the tomb, which these writers have connected with the story, have nothing whatever to do with it. The heraldic quartering of "Argent, three *toads* sable," which may be seen among many others carved on a shield at the head of the monument in the centre of the side chapel, is one of the coats of arms of the old Cornish family of "BOTREAUX," who adopted it from the accidental similarity of their name to "BOTRAX," an old Latin word for a toad. The heiress of that family married Robert, second Lord Hungerford, about A.D. 1430, and had therefore brought this quartering into the shield of the Hungerfords, more than one hundred years before the time of the actual hero of the poisoning story, and more than two hundred years before that of the Sir Edward of 1648, on whom the versifier above mentioned was pleased to fix the *habit* of administering such disagreeable dainties to his neighbours.

This Note was thus far written 18 years ago. Since that time the Author has had one or two fresh opportunities of observing how hopeless it is to stamp out an idea that has once fixed itself in the imagination of the common people. Walking one day in North Wilts, many miles from Farleigh, he fell into travel-talk with a country fellow who happened to say that he knew Farleigh Castle very well, and could tell the author all about it. Being encouraged to go on, he delivered himself, as might be supposed, of a great deal of nonsense: among the rest, that "the Lord of the Castle had invited a large dinner party: had made a great toad-pie, and poisoned all the company."

On another occasion, some little lads fishing in a brook, had caught an eel. Not knowing what it was, and thinking it a snake, they knocked it to pieces. A sheep-drover passing by, was heard to say, "He wished they had given it to him. He would have taken it home, and fried it, and soon have played *Farley Castle* with it." The author had never heard this expression before, and can only suppose that the drover, having in his head some general idea of Farley being famous for poisoned pie, meant that though the boys might think it a venomous beast, *he*, knowing better, would be only too glad to eat such a Farley pie as *that*.

as a Domestic Chapel, another, (the present parish Church of Farleigh), was built on the ridge Southward of the Castle. This was done by Walter Lord Hungerford, High Treasurer of England, A.D. 1443.

The Chapel is about 56 feet long, by 19½ wide. It is entered at the West end by an open porch, the roof of which is of oak, embossed with sickles, and the arms of the Hungerfords. (see Plate xxi.) The descent into the building is by a few steps, the floor being below the level of the cemetery. There is neither aisle nor distinct chancel; but the latter is represented by a slight elevation of the pavement for about nine inches from the East wall. The windows are of precisely the same style as those of the parish Church, the only difference being, that the East window of the one, is the West in the other. The East window of the Chapel is Plain Perpendicular. The stained glass now there is of modern insertion. The West window has Decorated tracery. There were formerly side windows; on the South side five, and on the North side three. They also were of the same pattern as the side windows now in Farleigh Church. Being much dilapidated, they were blocked up some years ago. The roof seems to have had a coved ceiling. The Font and Piscina now in the Chapel were brought from the present parish Church, in 1833. But as the parish Church formerly stood here, it is not improbable, from the antiquity of the font, that, as it would have been no longer wanted, when the building on this site was made private, it may have been removed from here in A.D. 1443, to the then new parish Church, and so, being now brought back again, may be only occupying its original position. No actual record of the building of this Chapel has been met with, but it so strongly resembles the parish Church in architectural character, that it was most likely built at the same time, viz.: A.D. 1443.

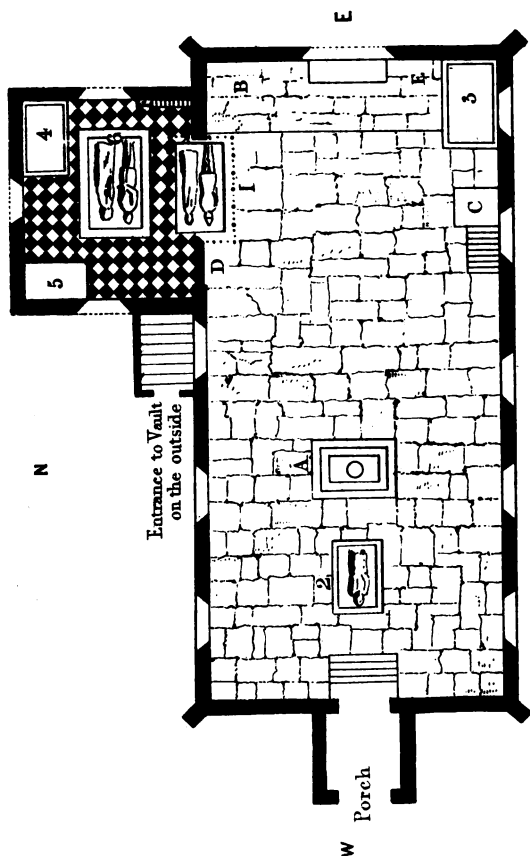
The Chapel was at one time much neglected; and in Grose's *Antiquities* (1774), it is drawn as half roofless. It was repaired in 1779; and again in 1806 by the late Col. John Houlton, who, at his death in 1839, left a sum of money in Trust for maintaining it weather-proof. Having been long disused as a place for religious services, it has become a sort of repository for curiosities found in and about Farleigh. Besides a large quantity of common soldier's armour of various patterns hanging round the walls, some portions of which are relics of the old armour of the Castle, there is a miscellaneous collection of things that have been either found or brought here from time to time. Among these are a

GROUND PLAN of the Old Chapel of ST. LEONARD  
and the Chantry of St. Anne within the Castle of  
FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD. CO. SOMERSET.

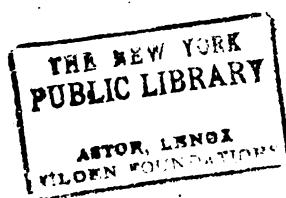
Drawn (without measurement) by the Rev<sup>d</sup> J.E. Jackson 1852.

The Monuments, according to their date.

1. Tomb of Sir Thomas & Joan Lady Hungerford A.D. 1398 & Hall within Iron Railing.
  2. The Chantry Priests.
  3. Sir Walter Hungerford A.D. 1596 & his Son Edward A.D. 1585.
  4. Sir Edward Hungerford A.D. 1607.
  5. Mrs Mary Shaw A.D. 1613 with a Brass on the Wall.
  6. Sir Edward Hungerford K.B. A.D. 1648 & Margaret Halliday his wife A.D. 1672.
- A. Font } Brought from the present Church of Farleigh in 1834  
B. Piscina }  
C. Pulpit (Modern.)  
D. Ornamented Iron gate dividing the Chantry from the Large Chapel.  
E. Painting of St. George & the Dragon.  
F. A Copper Coffin Plate, referring to Sir Edward (N<sup>o</sup> 6) brought from the Vault below.







heavy saddle-tree and military boots, of the Commonwealth fashion; antique wooden stirrups, spurs, bits for bridles, old castle keys, fragments of carved stone, etc. etc. There are also some good specimens of carved oak furniture. On some of the arm-chairs is an H between two sickles, (Plate xxi.) on others are grotesque heads and figures. An old settle, with the arms of Hungerford, Sandys, and others, cut on the panels, came from Farleigh Church, where it had been one of the open seats, the rest having been at one time all of the same kind.

Some trunks and papers were left in the Chapel by the Hungerfords, for many years after they had sold the estate. These were applied for in the following Letter from Mr. Walter Hungerford of Studley near Calne, to Mr. Joseph Houlton, then owner of Farley.

"Sept. y<sup>e</sup> 27. 1738.

Sir. I have a letter from my Cozen Hungerford" (Edward Hungerford of Black Bourton, Co. Oxon) "the son of the late Sir Edward, giving leave to fetch away the old trunks, armour and papers therein now in the Chappell att Farley. I would not touch it without your knowledge and consent. He further writes mee of a reserved rent of Forty shillings per ann. to be laid out in repairs thereof. And that I would enquire how it is performed. As you are the present proprietor, you can best enform mee which you will favor mee with an answer to by this bearer being

S<sup>r</sup> your humble servant

W. HUNGERFORD:

The reply was, that he was at full liberty to take away the articles, that nothing had been heard of any Forty shillings reserved rent, and that the only repairs done during Mr. Houlton's time had been by Lord Lechmere.<sup>(1)</sup>

The "Valuables" appear to have never been sent for. Among them were two Letters from Oliver Cromwell. One of these used to hang against the wall in a frame, until it was carried off in the year 1798, by a bribe to a person of the name of Sarah Maddick, who then showed the Chapel to strangers. Taken by itself, it contains nothing of particular importance; but it was interesting in this place, to the then

(1) These letters are in the possession of the author. The fund for repair alluded to, was a charge upon the Manor of Stanton St. Quintin, near Chippenham, of 5 pounds a year for repair of the Vault whenever it should be required. See under "Monument 6" farther on. Nicholas Lord Lechmere's mother was Lucy Hungerford of Farley Castle, one of the sisters of the Sir Edward who had sold it.

owner of which it was written. This was Anthony Hungerford, Esq. of the Black-Bourton branch of the Family, father of the future spendthrift Sir Edward.

"SIR,—I am very sorrye my occacion will not permit mee to returne (*i.e. to reply*) to you as I would, I have not yett fully spoken with the gentleman I sent to waite upon you. When I shall doe it, I shall bee enabled to bee more particular, beinge unwilling to detain your servante any longer. With my service to your lady and family I take leave, and rest

"Your affectionate servante,

"July 30, 1652.

"O. CROMWELL.

"For my honoured friend, Mr. Hungerford, the elder, at his house, these." (1)

The other letter, to the same gentleman, was as follows :

"Sr. I understand by my Cousin Dunch of so much Trouble of yours & so much unhandsonness (at least seemingly) on my part as doth not a little afflict me untill I give you this Account of my Innocencie. He was pleas'd to tell my Wife of your often resolves to visit me and of your disapointments. Truly had I but once knowen of your being there and have conceal'd myself, It had been an action so below a Gentleman or an honest-man, so full of ingratitude for the Civilities I have receaved from you as wou'd have render'd me unworthy of human Society. Believe me, Sr, I am much asham'd that the least Coulor of the Appearance of such a thing shou'd have happen'd and cou'd not take satisfaction but by this plain dealing for my Justification which I ingeniously offer to you & although Providence did not dispose other Matters to Mutual Satisfaction yet your Nobleness in the Overture Obligeth mee, and I hope shall whilst I live to study upon all Occasions to Approve my Self Your familiar and Most Affectionate

and humble Servant

O. CROMWELL.

My Wife and I desire our Service to be presented to your Lady & Family.

(addressed) "For

My Honor'd Friend Anthony Hungerford, Esq<sup>re</sup>.

Cockpit. Decem<sup>ber</sup> 10th, 1652.

These "

"*Vera Copia ab Originali in Castro Farleiano in Com. Somerset, Scripsit Willus Turner.*" (2)

(1) An offer was made in an anonymous communication to the late Col. Houlton, to restore the letter, on payment of the sum of *Ten Pounds*, of which no notice was taken.

(2) This letter, as printed above, is taken, not from Mr. Carlyle's Collection of Cromwell's Letters, but from a copy found at Longleat, which (as stated at the foot of it) was made *from the Original* in Farley Castle.

Another Paper said to have been found here, was a Summons from O. Cromwell to Nicholas Green, Esq. to serve as Member for the Co. of Wilts, in his First, commonly called the "Barebones," or, from the smallness of its number, the "Little Parliament."<sup>(1)</sup>

Summons to Nicholas Green of Wiltshire, from O. Cromwell.

"Forasmuch as upon the Dissolution of the late Parliament, it became necessary that the peace, safety, & good government of this Commonwealth should be provided for; and in order thereunto, divers persons, fearing God, and of approved fidelity and honesty are by myself, with the advice of my Council of Officers, nominated, to whom the great Charge and Trust of so weighty affairs is to be committed; and having good assurance of your love to, and courage for God and the interest of this Cause and of the good people of this Commonwealth.

I, Oliver Cromwell, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Armies and Forces raised & to be raised within this Commonwealth Do hereby summon and require you NICHOLAS GREEN, Esquire, being one of the Persons nominated, personally to appear at the Council-Chamber at Whitehall, within the City of Westminster, upon the Fourth Day of July next ensuing the Date hereof, then and there to take upon you

There are one or two variations in the copies. In ours, the second sentence begins, "*He* was pleased, &c." This would imply that "Cousin Dunch" was a gentleman. Mr. Carlyle's reads "*She* was pleased, &c.," meaning Mrs. Dunch. If our reading is correct, it disturbs some remarks made by Mr. Carlyle with reference to Mrs. Oliver Cromwell's informant. For "resolves to visit me," in our copy, Mr. Carlyle has "resorts to my house." What has become of the original of the second Letter is not known. In 1802 it was in the hands of Mr. Joseph Smith, of Bradford-on-Avon, a well-known Attorney there in his day, and Agent for the Farley Estate. His papers at his death fell into the hands of his son-in-law, Dr. Coke, a Wesleyan Minister, and the author has not been able, though he has taken much trouble in the matter, to discover what ultimately became of it.

The reader may be amused with the manner in which Mr. Carlyle paints the discovery of these letters.

"It chanced, long since before the Ruin became quite roofless, some Land-Steward or Agent of a new Family, tapping and poking among the melancholy lumber there, found an 'old loose chest' shoved loosely 'under the old Chapel-altar;' and bethought him of opening the same. Masses of damp dust, unclean accumulation of beetle-and-spider exuvæ, to the conceivable amount: under these, certain bundles of rubbish-papers, extinct lease-records, marriage-contracts, all extinct now. Among which however were Two Letters bearing Oliver Cromwell's signature. These two the Land-Steward carefully copied—thanks to him. (Letters of O. C. No. CLXXXV.)

(1) Nicholas Green was of a family of Winterbourne Stoke, Stowford, and Brooke House near Westbury. His grand-daughter married Mr. Joseph Houlton, son of the purchaser of Farleigh.

the said Trust unto which you are hereby called & appointed to serve as a Member for the County of Wilts. And hereof you are not to fail.

Given under my hand & Seal  
this 6th day of June 1653.

O. CROMWELL.

The walls towards the Eastern end were stencilled in a foliated pattern. On one side of the altar is a gigantic representation of St. George and the Dragon, and near this are traces of a figure of a knight kneeling, bearing on his coat the arms of Hungerford. The slab forming the altar table is of the stone called "Breccia," and appears to be of the kind found at Draycote, near Wells, in Somerset. On the East wall is a painted "Consecration Cross."<sup>(2)</sup>

Over the East window, in black and white upon the wall, is a shield of Hungerford quarterings, having for supporters a griffin, and a large bird, intended for a raven, collared and chained.

#### THE SIDE CHAPEL COMMONLY CALLED "ST. ANNE'S."

This is on the North side of the principal Chapel, and measures 20 by 15 feet. Under the arch between them lies the Tomb of Sir Thomas Hungerford who died in 1398, and his wife who died in 1411-12: so that this side Chapel was probably built by their son Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G. as an addition (as the masonry shows) to the then parish Church. There is no actual record by whom it was added to the main building, but Leland, about 1540, calls it a "newe" Chapel annexed to the ancient one. There is a little uncertainty about the name usually given to it, owing to the circumstance that though there were two Endowed Chantries at Farleigh, yet in the documents relating to the endowments, neither of those two appears to have been called St. Anne's. The reason why this is usually called so, is because it answers exactly to the description of that part of the then parish Church, in which, by her will (of which a short abstract is given in a subsequent page, under Monument I), Joan Lady Hungerford (1412) desires to be buried next to her husband "in the Chapel of St. Anne, in the North part of the said Church of Farleigh." In later times it seems to have been principally used for a mausoleum. About A.D. 1650, it was embellished, and the vault underneath was enlarged by

(2) Crosses of this sort are described in Notes and Queries. 2nd S. xii. 477.

Margaret (Halliday), Lady of Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. The walls, ceiling, and beams were covered with coats of arms and figures of angels in various fantastic dresses and attitudes, blowing trumpets, &c., the Apostles with their respective emblems; also the representation of the interior of some Church with altar tombs and effigies, all in fresco and not in very good style. The floor was inlaid with black and white marble, in lozenge;<sup>(1)</sup> and gilded iron gates, with arms and crests (see Plate xviii.), were placed between the two Chapels. The stained glass now in the windows has been added recently; and the coats of arms, which were almost obliterated, have been slightly restored.

These Coats of Arms, on the walls of the Side-Chapel, had become in 1844 very indistinct, but as they had been often examined by the author, and sufficiently recognized by the help of an original Manuscript in his possession, of the year 1760, in which they had been carefully painted by the Rev. John Lewis, then Rector of Great Chalfield, he is able to offer the following description of them, as more free from inaccuracies than that which is printed in Collinson's Somerset, (vol. iii. p. 360.)<sup>(2)</sup>

#### PLATE I.

On the North wall (next to Mrs. Shaa's tablet), Three Shields, viz. :

##### 1. HUNGERFORD.

Sable; two bars argent, in chief three plates. *Impaling*, Gules on a chevron or; three eagles displayed sable. (COBHAM).

(1) About the year 1780, an attempt was made by one S—P— of Paulton, a few miles from Farleigh, to carry off part of the marble floor of this side Chapel, the altar table, being also of marble, and other portable things. He came in the night with a waggon-load of coals, and two or three fellows to assist him; with the connivance, as it was believed, of the old woman who showed the Chapel, Sarah Maddick, the same dishonest custodian who sold O. Cromwell's Letter (p. 25), and who lived in a cottage then against the Castle wall, outside the Gate. But some of the neighbours not having gone to bed, and a report having spread that "*somebody was stealing the large black and white marble monument (!)*" the thieves were disturbed and decamped. The coals were to pay the old woman for the marble squares. A few of them only were carried away, and their places have since been supplied by freestone.

(2) Many of these Coats represent known marriages of the Hungerford family; but, on the other hand, there are some which appear to be impalements, not with the actual and proper coat of the wife's own family, but with arms *brought in* (as the Heralds say) i.e. which had come into the wife's family by previous descent.



4. HUNGERFORD *impaling* Gules, 3 pales, wavy or (MOLYNS) <sup>(1)</sup>
5.       "       "       Argent, a bend sable; over all a label of 3 points gules. (ST. LO).
6. CREST of HALLIDAY. On a wreath of the colours a demi-lion rampant or; holding an aneohor azure.
7. ARMS of HALLIDAY. Sable, 3 helmets argent, garnished or. within a border engrailed of the second.
8. HUNGERFORD *impaling* Argent, a bend gules between two crescents (?)

The above 27 coats and crests are all that were in the slightest degree traceable on the walls in the year 1844. The following had also been here in A.D. 1760 :

On the South wall :

1. HUNGERFORD *impaling* Or, on a chief gules 3 lions rampant of the first. (LISLE.)
2.       "       "       Gules, 10 bezants, a canton ermine. (ZOUCHER.)
3.       "       "       Azure, Semeé de lis; a lion rampant argent. (BEAUMONT.)
4.       "       "       Azure, 10 billets or, 4, 3, 2, 1; on a chief of the second, a demi lion rampant issuant sable. (DORMER.)

### PLATE III.

On the West wall :

1. HUNGERFORD *impaling* Argent, a lion rampant gules.
2.       "       "       Gules, a cross patonce vair. (AUBEMALLE)
3.       "       "       Quarterly, 1 and 4 gules: 2 and 3, a pale fusilly vert.
4.       "       "       Per pale indented gules and vert, a chevron or. (HEYTESBURY.)

The following were also somewhere on the ceiling or about the walls in 1760, according to Mr. Lewis's drawings.

1. Argent, a lion rampant sable. (MOMPESON?)
2. Or, a bend between six martlets sable. (LUTTRELL?)
3. Argent, an eagle displayed gules.
4. Argent, three bends gules in a border sable bezantee. (WHALESBOROUGH.)

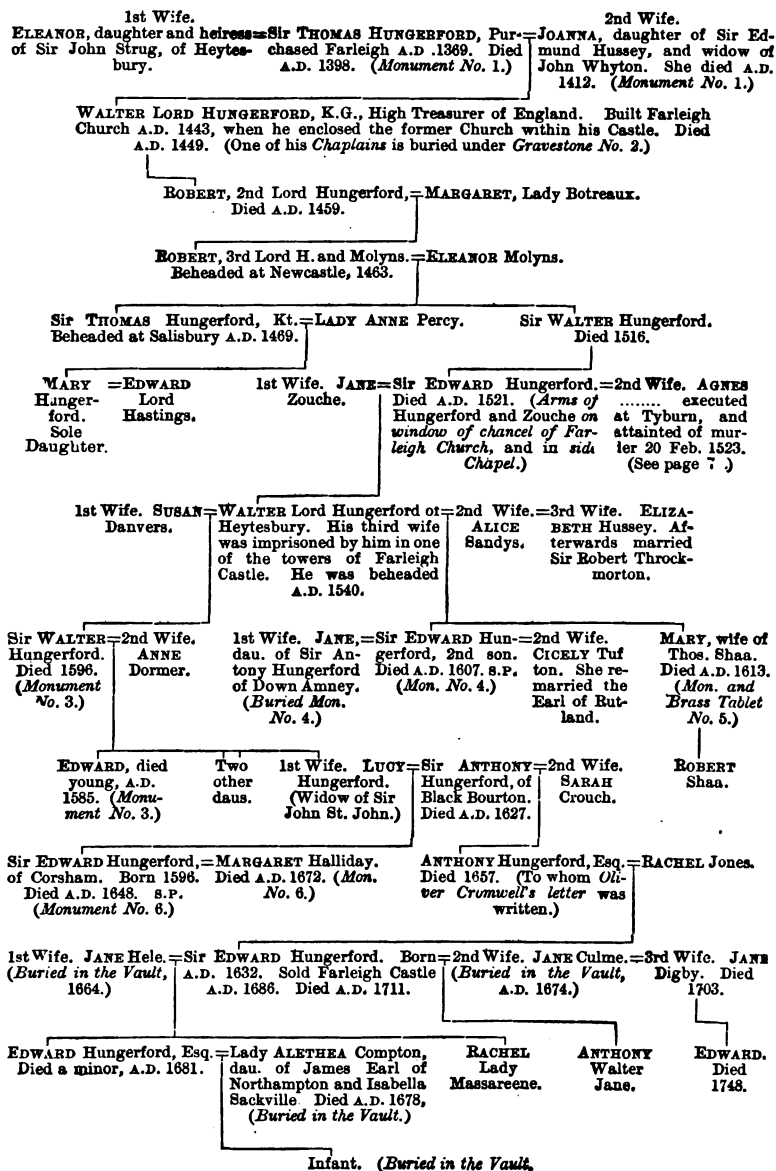
(1) It is called Mauduit in Pl. I., No. 4, but in the Mauduit coat the pales are *dancettée*.





## Part of the Hungerford Pedigree,

To explain the MONUMENTS at FARLEIGH CASTLE CHAPEL.





It will be seen by reference to the annexed extract from the Hungerford Pedigree, that with the exception of Sir Thomas, the first Purchaser of Farleigh, the most distinguished members of the eldest branch of the family were not buried here. They were interred at Salisbury Cathedral, where they had two Chantry Chapels, one of which, curiously constructed of iron bars, still remains, though not on its original site. The other, which was larger, and was built outside against the North wall of the Lady Chapel, was destroyed in the alterations made at the Cathedral in A.D. 1789.

THE MONUMENTS: ACCORDING TO THEIR DATES.

1. SIR THOMAS HUNGERFORD AND JOANNA HIS SECOND WIFE.

This is the Tomb of the first of this family who was connected with Farleigh Castle. He was of Heytesbury and New Sarum; purchased this estate in A.D. 1369; and began, about 1383, the buildings which were finished by his son. He was Steward to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and for a short time, in A.D. 1377, "Speaker for the Commons" in Parliament. The Lady was daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Hussey, Knight, of Holbrook, co. Somerset. They were buried within this side Chapel, but before the vault below had been enlarged to its present size. The tomb was probably erected by their son Walter, Lord Hungerford, K.G. It is of freestone, and was formerly painted; the effigies bore the arms of their respective families. Under the Knight's head, on a helmet, is a talbot's head. This was not the usual crest of the family, but it is one which has been met with on one of their earliest seals.<sup>(1)</sup> There were formerly two brass plates attached to this monument, on which were these Latin inscriptions—

*"Hic jacet Thomas Hungerford, Chevallier,  
Dñus de Farley, Wellow, et Heytesbury: Qui  
obijt iii<sup>o</sup> die Decembris, A.<sup>o</sup> D. MCCCXCVIII.  
Cujus anime p'picietur Deus. Amen."*

"Here lieth THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Knight, Lord of Farleigh, Wellow, and Heytesbury, who died 3rd December, A.D. 1398. On whose soul God have mercy. Amen."

(1) On a seal of this Knight's son, Sir Walter, attached to a deed dated 9 Hen. IV. (1407.) (see Plate xii.) The same Sir Walter, afterwards Lord Hungerford, K.G., appears to have been the first who adopted the crest of a garb, or wheat-sheaf, between two sickles; which appears on his later seals, as well as on his K.G. escutcheon in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. (See same Plate.)

"*Hic jacet Domina Joanna uxor ejusdem Thome  
Hungerford, filia Dñi Edmundi Husee Militis:  
Que obiit primo die mensis Martii A.D. MCCCXII.  
Cujus anime p'picietur Deus. Amen.*"

"Here lieth the LADY JOANNA, wife of the said Thomas Hungerford, daughter of Sir Edmund Husee, Knight, who died 1st MARCH, A.D. 1412. On whose soul God have mercy. Amen."

### PLATE V.

On the side facing the larger Chapel are these arms,<sup>(1)</sup> (beginning at the head.)

1	2	3	4	5
HEYTESBURY.	HUNGERFORD	HUNGERFORD	HEYTESBURY	HUSSEY.
	and	and	and	
	HUSSEY.	HEYTESBURY,	HUSSEY.	
		Quarterly.		

On the other side, (beginning at the foot.)

1	2	3	4	5
HUSSEY	HEYTESBURY.	HUNGERFORD	HUNGERFORD.	HUNGERFORD
and		and		and
VERDON? <sup>(2)</sup>		HEYTESBURY		HEYTESBURY,
		Quarterly.		Quarterly:
				<i>Impaling</i>
				HUSSEY and
				VERDON?

At the West end, 3 shields.

1	2	3
I. H.	HUNGERFORD and HEYTESBURY	T. H.
[JOAN HUNGERFORD]	Quarterly: <i>Impaling</i>	[THOS. HUNGERFORD]
in a knot.	HUSSEY.	in a knot.

Within the niches which separate the coats of arms on the side of the Tomb are small figures of men and women, habited, and once painted, like the larger effigies. The iron railing round it is deserving of attention. (see Plate xi.) It strongly resembles that round the Tomb of Bishop Beckington in Wells Cathedral.

(1) HEYTESBURY. Per pale indented gules and vert, a chevron or. [This seems to have been the coat originally used by the Hungerfords.]

HUNGERFORD, [adopted from FITZ-JOHN.] Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates.

HUSSEY. Barry of six, gules and ermine.

VERDON? Fretty charged with Fleur de Lys.

(2) There is doubt about this Coat of arms. Joan, Lady Hungerford's ancestor Hussey had married an heiress of Verdon: and, according

The **Last Will** of Joane Lady Hungerford, whose effigy is on this tomb, contains a curious order about her funeral :

“ Joane Lady Hungerford, February 1, 1411. My body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Anne, in the Parish Church of Farleigh Hungerford, next to the grave of my husband. I will that, with all possible speed after my decease, my executors cause *three thousand masses* to be said for my soul, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased. Also I desire on my burial day that *twelve torches and two tapers burn about my body, and that twelve poor women, holding the said torches, be clothed in russet, with linen hoods, and having stockings and shoes suitable.* I will that ten pounds be bestowed to buy black cloth for the cloathing of my sons and daughters, as likewise for the sons and daughters of all my domestic servants. I will that the two hundred marks now in the hands of my son, Sir Walter Hungerford, be given to found a perpetual chantry of one chaplain, to celebrate divine service in the Chapel of St. Anne, in the North part of the said Church of Farleigh for the health of my soul, and the soul of my husband, and for the souls of all our ancestors for ever: to Katherine, the wife of my said son Walter, my black mantle furred with minever, and to Thomas his son a green bed, embroidered with one greyhound.” (1)

## 2. THE CHANTRY PRIEST'S GRAVESTONE.

### PLATE XXII.

This is an incised slab on the floor of the larger Chapel, between the entrance steps and font. The inscription is now nearly illegible, but the person buried was one of the first chaplains of one of the Chantries endowed by Walter Lord Hungerford, son of Sir Thomas the purchaser. The name of this chaplain is gone, but the words made out, with some difficulty, a few years ago, are believed to be as follows:

“ . . . . Cantarie Pptue ad Altare . . . .  
*M . . . . Walterum Hungerford Dom. Hungerford . . . .*  
*Qui Obiit U<sup>m</sup> . . . . Cuius Anime Propitiatur Deus.*  
 Amen.” i.e.

[Here lieth . . . . Chaplain,] “ of the Perpetual Chantry founded at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Walter

to ancient usage, the arms of Verdon might be *impaled*, instead of quartered, with those of Hussey. But the Verdon Coat seems to have been a fret only (not *fretty*) without any fleur de lys. This Coat, according to the tinctures, is that of STOKES or STOCKWOOD. It may have been the arms of Lady Hungerford's mother or grandmother, whose names are not known.

(1) Nicolas's Testam: Vetusta, p. 181.

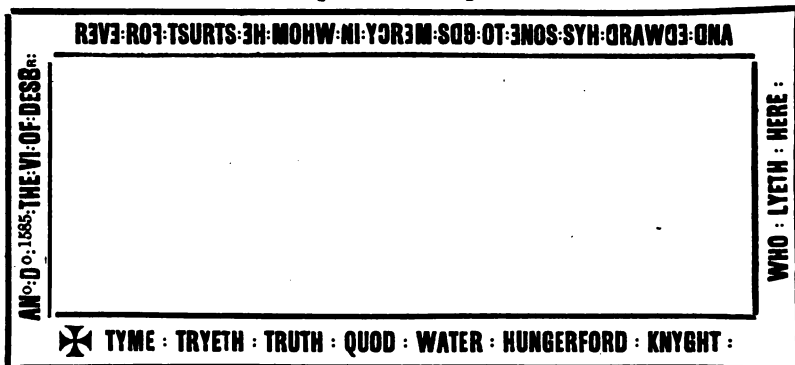
Hungerford, Lord Hungerford, . . . who died the 5th . . . on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen."

The stone was raised by the Rev. B. Richardson, Rector, who died in 1832, and the skeleton of a young man, with the teeth quite perfect, was discovered.

### 3. SIR WALTER, "OF FARLEIGH."

In the S.E. corner of the large Chapel. He was 7th in descent from Sir Thomas (No. 1.) and died A.D. 1596. His body was first laid in a small vault, which is still under this tomb, but was afterwards removed to the larger one, under the side chapel. The inscription is curiously cut. It runs round the margin, beginning in front, at the left corner; but on the further side, next to the South wall, the words require to be read backwards.<sup>(1)</sup>

[ *South Wall.* ]



The proper reading is :

"TYME . TRYETH . TRUTH . QUOD . [*quoth*] WATER .  
 "HUNGERFORD · KNYGHT—WHO · LYETH · HERE .  
 "AND · EDWARD · HYS · SONE · TO · GDS · [*God's*]  
 "MERCY · IN · WHOM · HE · STRUST · [*trusts*] FOR ·  
 "EVER—ANo. Do. 1585 · THE · VI · OF · DESBR."<sup>(2)</sup>

Sir Walter having died in A.D. 1596, (as appears by proof of his Will,) the date of A.D. 1585 must refer to the death of

(1) There is an Inscription cut in the same manner in Budleigh Church, co. Devon. See Oliver's Eccles. Antiq: of Devon. Part II. p. 64.

(2) The motto "Tyme tryeth Truth" is now used by the Families of Tyrrwhit, Trevelyan, Bart., and Horner, of Wells, co. Somerset. It is on the glass of the windows in the old Manor House at that place.

the son. The tomb is of freestone, painted in red, green, and gold, the colours of the Hungerford livery, taken from one of their oldest coats of arms. On the side are the arms of **HEYTESBURY**, (first) and **HUNGERFORD**, quarterly. At the end Three Sickles interlaced. The Knight to whom it refers was commonly called "Sir Walter of Farleigh."

#### PLATE XVII.

There are two portraits of him in the possession of Sir R. Hungerford Pollen, Bart., of Rodbourne, near Malmesbury: and both are engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Modern Wilts. In the one he is painted in half length, with a hawk on his wrist; in the other on horseback, in armour, surrounded by hawks, a greyhound, a hare, a heron, and other fowl, with the following curious inscription, showing him to have been a sportsman of high order, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth:—

"Sr. Walter Hungerforde Knight had in quene Elizabeth's tyme the seconde of her raine for fouer yere to gether a baye horse, a black greyhounde, a leveratt; (1) his offer was for fouer yere to gether to all Eynghlande not above his betters he that shoulde showe the best horse for a man of armes, a grehounde for a hare, a haucke for the ryver, to wine iij hundred poundes that was a hunderythe poundes apese, also he had a gerfalcon for the herne in her Majesty's tyme which he kept xvij yere and offered the lyke to flye for a hundred pounde, and were refused for all." (2)

In the East window of the side Chapel, there was, in the year 1760, under the arms of Hungerford, an inscription relating to him:

"Within the Vault under this Monument lyeth the Body of **SIR WALTER HUNGERFORD**, eldest Son to Walter Lord Hungerford, who was first buried on the other side of this Chapel, and from thence was removed to this vault."

#### 4. **SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, AND DAME JANE, HIS FIRST WIFE.**

In the N.E. corner of the smaller Chapel. He was half brother to Sir Walter last mentioned. This Tomb is of the same shape and colours as the last. On the front are the following arms: (Plate vi.)

(1) "Levrette," is the French word for a female greyhound.

(2) This Knight's signature is in Plate xvi.



1	2	3
HEYTESBURY only.	HUNGERFORD and HEYTESBURY, Quarterly; (for Sir Edward: <i>impaling</i> , The same quarterly, with a crescent for difference: (for Dame Jane [herself a Hunger- ford of Down Amney,] the first wife.)	HUNGERFORD and HEYTES- BURY, Quar- terly: <i>impa- ling</i> TUFTON, (the 2nd wife.)

At the West end:

HUNGERFORD and HEYTESBURY, quarterly.

On it is this inscription: (1)

EDWARD · HUNGERFORD · KNIGHT · SONNE ·  
TO · WATER · LORD · HUNGERFORD · AND ·  
LATE · HEIRE · TO · SIR · WALTER · HUNGERFORD ·  
DECEASED · THE · 5<sup>TH</sup> · DAIE · OF ·  
DECEMBER · 1607 · AND · LIETH ·  
HERE · WITH · DAME · JANE · HIS · WIFE ·  
DAUGHTER · TO · SIR · ANTHONY ·  
HUNGERFORD · OF · DOWNE · AMNY.

The body of Dame Jane (his first wife) was removed by order of her husband's will, from the vault under No. 3, to the one which he had prepared under this Tomb. His signature is in Plate xvi. (2)

(1) Sir R. C. Hoare, in his "Hungerfordiana," p. 47, has erroneously placed this Inscription in Down Amney Church, co. Glouc.

(2) Among the company who attended here at the Funeral of this Sir Edward Hungerford, was Sir Thomas Thynne of Longleat, (grandson of Sir John, the builder of that house.) In a large Folio volume of his Expenses kept by his steward or secretary, are the following items:

"1607. Christmas.

" Given my Lady Hungerford's man for your	£	s.	d.
mourninge gowne ... ..	1	0	0
" Given the Cooke at Farley ... ..	5	0	0
" Given the butler ... ..	5	0	0
" Given the chamberlen ... ..	5	0	0
" Given the stable ... ..	5	0	0
" Given the porter ... ..	2	6	0
" Mr. Exhall, that he layde out for a mourn- inge sute for you, against thys funeral	4	13	0
" Given at your Offering ... ..	5	0	0

The "Offering" in this last item seems to imply that at the Funeral (which must be supposed to have taken place in *this* Chapel, not in the parish Church, there was also, so late as A.D. 1607, a celebration of the Holy Communion. For this Service there was a Special Form in King Edw. Vith's First Prayer Book. It was omitted in the Second, but, somehow or other, crept into the Latin Translation of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book.

In the North window of the side Chapel, in A.D. 1760, was to be seen, under the Hungerford Arms, this inscription :

“ Here lyeth the body of SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, second son to Walter Lord Hungerford, who after the death of Sir Walter Hungerford, his eldest brother, without Issue Male, became possessed of the Estate; and having no Issue of his own, out of his affection to SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, son unto Sir Anthony Hungerford, by Lucy Hungerford, his Niece, settled his estate upon him.”

On the floor near this Tomb are Two fragments of a Purbeck marble altar-tomb, with the devices of three sickles and goat's head, found by Lord Heytesbury in 1866, in clearing out a Chapel of the Hungerford family in Heytesbury Church. The altar-tomb (which appeared to have had a canopy,) had been that either of a Sir Walter who died 1516, or his son Sir Edward, 1521, both of whom were buried at Heytesbury.

#### 5. MRS. MARY SHAA.

An Altar tomb of freestone, in the N.W. corner of the small Chapel, standing North and South; on the side a lady kneeling at a desk; behind her, two daughters; before her, four sons; at the end the Hungerford arms only, in stone. No inscription on it; (1) but it is known by a brass tablet in the wall above, to be the Tomb of Mrs. Mary Shaa, sister to Sir Edward Hungerford (No. 4), and half-sister to Sir Walter

(1) In a Volume of Drawings of the Farleigh Monuments, in the Library at Stourhead, the author observed a memorandum by the artist, dated 1800, that “the flat stone on the top of Mrs. Shaa's Monument had been *lately* re-faced, by which the inscription had been expunged.” The author considers this to be entirely a mistake. There is no mark of re-facing upon the slab; and as to the “expunging” of the inscription, he can take upon himself to say that there never was any. He has seen many old copies of the inscriptions in Farleigh Chapel, but never saw any mentioned as upon the tomb of Mrs. Shaa. In one very carefully written MS. in his possession, of the year 1760, it is distinctly said that “There is no inscription on this Monument.”

Doubts have been entertained whether the tomb, and the brass over it, refer to one and the same person—Mrs. Shaa; because on the side of it there are figures of two daughters (Collinson erroneously says “five,”) and four sons, whilst the brass mentions “only one son.” But it should be observed that what the brass says is, that she “*left* only one son.” The fact is that she had other sons, who died before her. There can be no doubt whatever that the tomb is Mrs. Shaa's. For in her Will, (proved 9th Feb. 1613-14,) she “desires to be buried in the Chapel,” and “that an epitaph be set over *her tomb* in brasse.” She was twice married. Her first husband was — Baker; her second, Thos. Shaa, of Terling Hall, Essex, descended from Sir John Shaa, Lord Mayor of London.

(No. 3). She lived at Hinton Abbey, of which she had a lease, and died A.D. 1613. The verses on the brass are as follow:

"If Birth or worth might ad to Rareness life,  
Or teares in Man revive a Vertuous wife,  
Lock't in this Cabinet, bereav'd of breath,  
Here lies y<sup>e</sup> Pearle inclosed: She w<sup>th</sup> by Death,  
Sterne Death subdu'd, slighting vaine worldly vice,  
Achiving Heav'n w<sup>th</sup> thoughts of Paradise,  
Shee was her Sexes wonder, great in Blond,  
But what is far more rare, both great and good.  
Shee was with all celestiaall Vertues stor'd  
The life of Shaa, and soule of Hungerford."

#### AN EPITAPH

WRITTEN IN MEMORY OF Y<sup>R</sup> LATE RIGHT  
NOBLE & MOST TRULY VERTUOUS

M<sup>RS.</sup> MARY SHAA.

DAUGHTER TO Y<sup>R</sup> RIGHT HON<sup>BLE</sup>. WALTER LORD  
HUNGERFORD, SISTER & HEYRE GENERAL TO Y<sup>R</sup>  
RIGHT NOBLE S<sup>R</sup>. ED. HUNGERFORD KN<sup>T</sup>. DECEASED.  
& WIFE VNTO THOMAS SHAA, ESQ: LEAVING  
BEHIND ROBERT SHAA HER ONLY SONNE.

SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN Y<sup>R</sup> FAITH  
OF CHRIST Y<sup>R</sup> LAST DAY OF SEPTEMB<sup>R</sup>  
AN<sup>O</sup>. DN<sup>L</sup>. 1613.

6. SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, OF COBSHAM, K.B., AND  
MARGARET [HALLIDAY] HIS WIFE.

This Sir Edward was great nephew to, and was adopted by, the earlier Sir Edward, mentioned above (No. 4), and he was Uncle to the later Sir Edward who sold Farleigh. He was Commander of the Wiltshire Forces for the Commonwealth, in the Civil Wars of Charles I., and besieged Wardour Castle, when it was defended by Blanche, Lady Arundel. He lived chiefly at Corsham (which his great uncle Sir Edward had purchased in 1602); and died A.D. 1648. His lady was daughter and co-heir of William Halliday, a wealthy Alderman of London, and brought to the Hungerfords the manor of Stanton St. Quintin near Chippenham, &c. She enlarged the Vault under this Chapel; and by her Will (proved in London, 2nd May, 1673), she charged her Manor and lands at Stanton St. Quintin, with "Five Pounds per annum, "for the repair of the Vault at Farleigh Castle, when it shall "be defective: the same to be kept in stock in the mean "tyme." This bequest appears to have been overlooked.

She was Foundress of the large Almshouse at Corsham, which, under the same Will, is maintained by an annual payment out of the Stanton St. Quintin Estate. Lady Hungerford died A.D. 1672. This fine monument is said to have cost £1,100. It is of black and white marble: the upper slab being a single piece, 8 feet long, by 5 wide.

## PLATE XIX.

At the head of it is a shield of fifteen quarterings of the husband's family, viz.:

Hungerford.	Heytesbury.	Hussey.	Peverell.	Cornwall.
Cobham	Courtenay.	Moels.	Botreaux.	Botreaux.
Molyns	Molyns.	Burnell.	Botetourt.	Lister ?

In the centre, on an escutcheon of pretence, is the coat of arms of her own family: and underneath, the motto, *Et (est) DIEU MON APPUY.*—[*God is my support.*] At the other end of the Monument are the HUNGERFORD arms, single: at her husband's feet, the crest of HUNGERFORD: at her own, that of HALLIDAY.

From the following inscription upon it, it appears that her mother Susan, Mrs. Halliday, married, for her second husband, an Earl of Warwick, (Robert Rich, the 3rd Earl of that family), and that this Monument was erected during the life of the Lady Hungerford, whose figure lies upon it. (1)

*Inscription.*

Prostratos huic marmori habes iconismos paris Honoratissimi.

D'NI EDWARDI HUNGERFORD,  
Honorabilis Ordinis Balniensis  
Militis.

Filii illustrissimi viri Anthonii Hungerford, de Black Borton, in agro Oxon. equitis aurati; Et Lucie uxoris ejus, ex nobilissimâ prosapiâ Hungerfordorum, de Castro Farleighensi, in com. Somerset, oriundæ.

DOMINÆ MARGARETÆ HUNGERFORD, conjugis dilectissimæ.

Filiæ et co-hæred. insignissimi viri Gulielmi Holliday, Civis et Aldermani Lond. Et Susannæ uxoris ejus, postea Comitissæ Warwicensis.

In cujus encomium plurima fas est dicere, sed superstes vetat; Ista in futuro.

(1) Some have thought that this fine Monument was the work of Nicholas Stone, but he died in 1647.

Religionis in Deum,	} Cele-	berrimi
Zeli in Patriam,		
Amoris in Uxorem,		
Pietatis in Parentes,		
Fidei in Amicos,	} exem-	plaris.

Vixit	{	Deo	} Annos 52.
		Patriæ	
		Suis	

Serenissimè obdormivit,  
23 Octobris, Anno Salutis 1648.

### RESURGEMUS.

#### *Translation.*

Laid on this Tomb you see the effigies of a worthy pair.

SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD,  
Knight of the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Order of  
the Bath.

Son of the illustrious An-  
thony Hungerford of Black  
Borton in Co. Oxford Knight,  
by Lucy his wife who was  
descended from the noble Line  
of Hungerford of Farley Castle  
Co. Somerset.

Of	
Devotion towards God:	{ An
Zeal for his Country:	
Affection to his Wife:	
Piety to his Parents:	
Fidelity to his Friends:	} exam- ple.

For	{	God:	} He lived
		His Country:	
		His Kindred:	
			52 years.

And fell most peacefully  
asleep 23 October, in the year  
of Salvation 1648.

MARGARET, LADY HUNGER-  
FORD, his beloved wife.

Daughter and co-heiress of  
William Holliday, an eminent  
Citizen and Alderman of Lon-  
don, by Susan his wife, after-  
wards Countess of Warwick.<sup>(1)</sup>

In her praise much might  
truly be said: but, surviving,  
she forbids it. Be this here-  
after.

### WE SHALL RISE AGAIN.

(1) "In St. Andrew's, Holborn, Burial Register, 1645-6, Jan. 21,  
"Dame Shusan, Lady to the Rt. Honb. Robt. Rich, Earl of Warwick, died  
"in Warwick House, Holborn, 16th & was buried in St. Lawrence Church  
"near Guildhall London the 21st."

Against the East wall is a circular copper plate, which for many years lay loose on one of the coffins in the vault below, and was originally on the lid of a cylindrical leaden urn, which contained the heart of this Sir Edward. The arms on it are the same as those at the head of his Monument, and the inscription is as follows :—

HIC INTUS RECONDIT<sup>R</sup> MORTALE TOTU INSIGNISS :  
 DNI EDW : HVNGERFORD DE COSSA IN COM : WILTS :  
 HOBLIS. ORD : BAL : MIL : FIL' NAT' MAX : DNI ANTHO :  
 HUNGERFORD DE BLACKBOURTON IN COM : OXON :  
 EQ : AURAT : ET UXOR' EJUS DNÆ LVCIAE HVNGERFORD  
 FILIÆ GUALT : HVNGERFORD DE FARLEY HVNGERFORD  
 IN AGRO SOMERSET' EQ : AURAT : CUJUS ANTIQUISS : ET  
 CLARISS : PROSAPIÆ DE FARLEY HUNGERFORD FUIT  
 TERMINUS. FÆLICI THALAMO CONJUNCT :  
 DNÆ MARGARETÆ FILIÆ ET COHÆRED :  
 GUIL : HALLYDAY CIVIS ET ALDERM : LONDO :  
 PER ANNOS XXVII. OBIIT X<sup>O</sup> KAL : IX<sup>BRIS</sup>  
 MDCXLVIII. ANO. ÆTAT. LII<sup>O</sup>.

*Translation.*

“Within are deposited the mortal remains of the most illustrious SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, of CORSHAM, in the Co. Wilts, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath; eldest Son of Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, in the Co. of Oxford, Knight, by his wife, Dame Lucy Hungerford, daughter of Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley Hungerford, in Co. Somerset, Knight, of which most eminent and ancient line of Farley Hungerford, he was the last. (1) He was united in happy marriage for 27 years, with Dame Margaret, dau. and co-heir of William Halliday, Citizen and Alderman of London. He died on the 10th before the Calends of November [*i.e.* 23. October], 1648, in the 52nd year of his age.”

(1) This Sir Edward was representative of two branches of the Hungerford Family, Black Bourton and Farleigh; the former on his father's side, the latter on his mother's. He had no children. The Estate passed to Antony his brother by a different mother: consequently, though not the last of the Hungerford owners of Farleigh, he was strictly the last male representative by blood, of the Farleigh branch of the family.

The following lines, formerly painted on the West window, were blown out in the great storm of A.D. 1703.

"In the Vault under this Monument lyeth SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath, only Son of Sir Anthony Hungerford, by Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farleigh Castle."

"MARGARET LADY HUNGERFORD,"

"Wife and Relict of SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, daughter and co-heir of William Hallyday, Alderman of the City of London, and Susan his wife, (who was afterwards Countess of Warwick) out of her pious affection to the memory of her deceased husband, beautified this Chapel, and erected this monument, at her own cost; and designs, when it shall please God to take her out of this world, to rest by her husband in this Vault."

THE VAULT

Is under the Side Chapel, and is entered from the outside by a descent of eleven steps. Over the outer entrance is a "Cross raguly," cut in stone, found in the moat. It is the Arms of Sandys, a family into which one of the Hungerfords married. At the foot of the steps, on the right and left, are two arched doorways filled up with stone. They have been examined, but lead to nothing. The vault is well-built of ashler, and arched; about 12 feet wide, 14 long, and 6 high in the centre. On the farther side, lying across two stone trenches, are the leaden coffins of four males, two females, and two children. The wooden outer coffins have long since perished. There were formerly plates with inscriptions upon the coffins; but as these have disappeared, it is impossible to distinguish whose bodies are now lying here. They are most probably those members of the Hungerford family whose Monuments are in the Chapel above. But others of the same family are known to have given directions in their Wills to be interred at Farleigh Castle, to whom there are no monuments.

In the year 1760, on one of these plates, lying on a coffin, was this inscription:

"The Body of the Lady Jane Hungerford,  
Wife of Sir Edwd. Hungerford, of Farley Hungerford, Co. Som.  
And Daughter and Heir unto Sir John Hele,  
Of Wembury, in the Co.  
Of Devon, Kt., who  
Deceased 18 day  
Of May,  
1664."

The whole number of interments of this family, *known* to have taken place here, is as follows :

1.	Sir Thomas Hungerford	.. ..	1398	} No. 1.
2.	Joanna Lady H., his second wife		1412	
3.	Edward Hungerford	.. ..	1585	
4.	Sir Walter of Farleigh	.. ..	1596	} " 3.
5.	Sir Edwd. (half-brother of Sir Walter)		1607	
6.	Dame Jane, wife of Sir Edward	.. ..	....	} " 4.
7.	Mrs. Mary Shaa, sister of Sir Edward		1613	
8.	Sir Edward, of Corsham	.. ..	1648	} " 5,
9.	Margaret (Halliday) his wife	.. ..	1672	
10.	Jane (Hele), 1st wife of the Sir Edwd. who sold Farleigh	.. ..	1664	{ Brass plate on coffin in 1760. Farleigh Parish Register (1)
11.	Jane (Culne) second wife of ditto	.. ..	1674	

Of the above, Gough, in his "Sepulchral Monuments," mentions only *three*, viz., 8, 9, 10; and to the other five coffins he assigns, (though without stating on what authority) the following names :

12. Giles Hungerford.
13. An infant of Jane (Hele) Lady H.
14. Culme Hungerford.
15. Edward Hungerford (son of the last owner.)
16. Lady Alethea (Compton,) his wife.

The strange and useless process of embalming seems to have been adopted in some of these burials. About 1650, there were in this vault some glazed earthenware jars covered with white leather, one of which, being broken by accident, discovered a heart, &c., preserved in liquor. There was also, until 1822, (when, upon an attempt being made to steal the leaden coffins, it was carried away,) the cylindrical urn of lead, above alluded to, enclosing the like contents. (2)

(1) This is the only burial of this family entered in the present Register at Farleigh which commences 1674. Her name stands first as interred that year. In the Diocesan Registry at Wells, no Parish Registers are filed prior to 1673, so that there is no information to be obtained from that quarter as to the particular members of the Family who were buried in the Castle Chapel.

(2) Some years ago it was usual for visitors to enter the vault; and the consequence was that the leaden coffins became injured by being carelessly trampled on. In course of time a hole had been forced into one of them, and some experimentalists more curious and less decorous than the rest, have been known actually to insert a stick and taste the embalming



## CHAPEL CEMETERY.

In the little Cemetery, skeletons have occasionally been found. These may have been either persons belonging to the Castle household, or parishioners who were buried when the parish Church stood here.

## TWO CHANTRY PRIESTS.

1. OF THOMAS HUNGERFORD, KT.
2. OF WALTER HUNGERFORD, KT.

1. *The Chantry of Thomas Hungerford, Kt.*

It will be seen in the Last Will, A.D. 1411, of Joan (Hussey) Lady Hungerford, widow of the first Sir Thomas, given above in page 37, that she left in the hands of her son Sir Walter, afterwards Lord Hungerford the High Treasurer and K.G., 200 marks, to be laid out in founding a Chantry in the Chapel of St. Anne, in the North part of the then parish Church. Her son did not proceed to fulfil this bequest till A.D. 1426, when he founded the first Chantry in memory of his Father Sir Thomas. (1) The arrangements were not completed till

liquor. In order to prevent any further mischief, an iron barred gate (originally there) has been restored, through which, all that is within can be seen perfectly well.

This Vault at Farley Castle ought to be a standing warning to great families how vain and useless a thing it is to use such kind of sepulture at all. The scull of a "poor Yorick" may sometimes be liable, in an open and crowded church-yard, "to be knocked about the mazzard with a rude clown's spade," but lead itself is no security, not even to a scull that once wore a crown. Stow (Survey. Bk. iii. p. 81) relates that "the Body of King James IV of Scotland, who was slain at Flodden Field, was closed in lead and brought to Sheen Monastery in Surrey: but that after the dissolution of that House, it was thrown into a waste room, among old timber, lead, and other rubble. After which, for their foolish pleasure, the workmen hewed off the head. Launcelot Young, Master Glasier to Queen Elizabeth, perceiving a sweet savour come from thence, the form of the head remaining, with the hair and red beard, brought it to his own house, in Wood-street, London, where he kept it sometime for its sweetness; but in the end gave it to the sexton to bury it with other bones taken out of their Charnel House." Cyrus the Persian gave wise advice to his children respecting the disposal of his corpse. "As to my body, O my children, "whenever I shall die, lay it neither in gold nor silver nor anything else, "but give it back to the earth as soon as possible." It certainly seems a little anomalous to pronounce over a corpse embalmed and strongly cased in lead, such words as "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

(1) Inq. ad Q. D. Tower Pat, Rolls. 22. Hen. vi. No. 13.

A.D. 1430. Its full and legal title was "The Chantry of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Parish Church of St. Leonard of Farley Hungerford."<sup>(1)</sup> The Chaplain's stipend of 12 Marks per annum was paid by the Prior and Convent of Bath, out of the profits of the Rectory of Olveston, co. Gloucester, which was appropriated to them, subject to this burden, together with that of celebrating once every year, in their Abbey Church of Bath, the Obit of Lord Hungerford and his Father. In the fine MS. Hungerford Chartulary, belonging to the late Right. Hon. H. Hobhouse, of Hadspen, co. Somerset, the author found a very perfect set of Latin Chantry Deeds relating to this foundation. An example of the Document usual in such cases is preserved in "Madox's Formulæ," No. ccccl: also in "Notes & Queries," 5th S. x: 381: but *complete sets* of Chantry Deeds are said to be very rare: and as the Returns of Chantries in the Reign of Edw. VI. for the co. Somerset have been lost, it has been thought worth while to print these in an English dress. (See Appendix.)

*The Names of the Chaplains of Sir Thomas Hungerford's Chantry.*

- 1430, Aug. 1. .. John Gody .. (Chantry Deed.)  
 1433, April 19... John Pille .. (Ditto.)  
 ——— George Noryce.. (Harl: MS. 6966, from Hadrian de Castello's Register of Bath and Wells.)  
 1508, May 2. .. Edmund Bunoet (Ditto.)  
 1512, July 14. .. Richard Compton (Ditto.)  
 1524, Sept. 17. .. Hugh Ap Thomas (Ditto.) He died Rector of Little Cheverell, Wilts, 1534.  
 „ Nov. 7. .. Robert Balfront . (Ditto.) Also Chaplain of the Free Chapel of St. Katharine, Frome, afterwards Rector of Tellisford, co. Som. & 1534, R. of Little Cheverell, and Upton Scudamore, co. Wilts.  
 1526, Aug. 1. .. Geoffry Ap Powell (Ditto.) At the confiscation of the Chantries he received as "Perpetual Curate in the Castle of Farley, belonging to the Hungerford Family," a Pension of £8 0 0.

(1) Dugdale and Collinson following him are correct in saying that there were Two Chantries. But the dates and other particulars given by

Among the Gifts to this Chantry, were "A Grail (or Gradual), a Psalter and an Antiphonar, all these being illuminated and bound with gold clasps, besides a Font, with a lock and key, to prevent the water from being stolen."

## 2. The Chantry of Walter Hungerford, Kt.

In 1443, upon the Consecration of the new parish Church (the present one) the same Lord Hungerford founded a Second Chantry, to be called "The Chantry of Walter Hungerford, Knight, at the Altar of St. Mary." It was endowed with £8 19s. 4d. per annum payable out of lands and a mill at Tellisford. The Deed was dated 18 Nov.<sup>(1)</sup>

### *Names of the Chaplains of Walter Hungerford's Chantry.*

Date of Presentation	NAME.	AUTHORITY.
	John Went .. ..	Harl. MS. 6966, Hadrian de Castello's Register of Bath & Wells.
12 Sept. 1513	John Davys: on resig. of J. W.	Ditto.
31 Aug. 1533	John Lee (Lygh or Lye) on death of Davys. This was the last of the Chantry Priests, and is the same "John à Lee" who is mentioned above (p. 21) as the co-adjutor of Walter Ld. Hungerford, <i>temp.</i> H. viii, in the severe treatment of the wife imprisoned in one of the towers.	Ditto, also Valor Eccles: and Lady Elizabeth Hungerford's Letter.

*them* to distinguish the two, belong in fact only to one, viz.: The Chantry of Thomas Hungerford. Dugdale's mistake arose from considering the Two grants of Letters Patent (see the Chantry Deeds) of 1426 & 1429, as referring to separate Foundations, whereas they both belong to the First Chantry. The Letters Patent of 1426 were revoked, in order to allow of a new arrangement. Dugdale appears to have omitted the Second Chantry, founded in the present Church.

(1) Chantry endowments were very expensive, large fees being exacted by the king's officers and ecclesiastical lawyers. In this case, the king's writ issued to ascertain the circumstances of the land proposed to be given, and a jury was summoned at Norton St. Philip's, on Thursday before the Feast of St. Sebastian, for that purpose. It was found that the lands to be settled were held by Sir Walter Hungerford under Walter Rodney, Esq., paying him a service of eight pence a year: that Rodney

A Chaplain's House was built in A.D. 1430, at the East end of the then cemetery. It is still used, as the Castle Farm-house, and is, in fact, the only habitable part of the Castle that remains.

## LAMP ACRE.

A small ground called "Lamp-acre," (probably the field still called "Lamp-wells,") was at some remote time given to maintain a lamp or light burning at the Altar in the then parish Church.

## LAND OF HORTON'S CHANTRY.

There was also in Farley some land given to endow "Horton's Chantry" in Bradford (on-Avon) Church, Wilts. The fields were called "Budds" (a name that still remains), "Little Mead," and about nine acres in the common fields. Roger Blagden was tenant at the dissolution of Chantries, when Edward Horton bought them, and was freeholder in 1585.

held under the Earl of Warwick as of the Honour of Gloucester, at the Court of Bristol, and the Earl under the Crown. (*Inq.*: ad q. d. 22 H. vi.) The date of the Foundation of this Second Chantry being A.D. 1443, the year in which the present parish Church was consecrated, it would seem as if the services were to be performed at the New Church. The author is not quite satisfied that this was so; for Leland, at his visit, (see above, p. 10) and the Surveyor for the Crown at the forfeiture (p. 11), both reported the *two Chantries* as "*within the Castle.*" The Two Chaplains, at all events, appear to have resided together at the priest's house within it. In 1508, Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, (beheaded 1521) making a Tour in these parts, visited Farley Castle. In the account of his expenses is this *item*: "15th April, To the Keeper of Master Hungerford's Place beside the Charter House of Henton, showing the Place; and Two Chantry Priests, 3s. 4d." (Letters and Papers of H. VIII., vol. III., Pt. 2, p. 496.)

# Farleigh Hungerford Church.

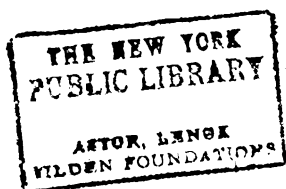


The Church is dedicated, like the Castle Chapel, to St. Leonard. It was built by Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G., High Treasurer of England in the reign of King Henry VI., and, together with the Churchyard, was consecrated on St. Leonard's day, November 6, A.D. 1443.<sup>(1)</sup> Before that time the parish Church (as has been already stated), was on the site of the Castle Chapel, close to what was then the principal house of the owners of Farleigh. It is of "Perpendicular architecture, without any richness of ornament, and consists of a Tower, Nave, Chancel, and South Porch; about 96 feet long, by 30 feet wide, walls included.

## THE TOWER

Is at the West end: 54 feet high to the parapet; and is finished with a short pyramidal steeple, covered with stone tile. The stair, leading up to the top, is built within the wall, to which an extra thickness is given, so as to have, outside, the appearance of a flat buttress. The West window has three lights, and a semicircular head, with Perpendicular mullions and tracery. The Vestry window is modern; and the glass in it, bearing the device of the sickle, was collected from neighbouring cottages. There is a doorway at the West end.

(1) By Dr. James Blackden, Bishop of Achonry in Ireland, acting by commission from the Bp. of Bath and Wells. In the Wells Registry there is the following memorandum:—"1443, 6 Nov. Commissio Jacobo Akadensi Episcopo ad dedicandam Ecclesiam cum Cimiterio de Farley-Hungerford, quam Dominus Walterus Dominus de Hungerford nuper de ntegro edificari et construi fecit."



ANCIENT INSCRIPTION OVER THE CHURCH PORCH AT FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD.



QDVNIAT HOC TEMPLV CRVCE GLO  
RIFICANS MICROCOSM V: Q GENVIT  
X P M O I S E R I P C E FIAT A S I L V M .

[ MUNIAT HOC TEMPLUM CRUCE GLORIFICANS MICROCOSMUM :  
QUE GENUIT CHRISTUM MISERIS PRECE FIAT ASYLUM . ]

" MAY HE WHO BY THE CROSS GLORIFIES MAN , PROTECT THIS CHURCH ; AND MAY THE  
MOTHER OF CHRIST BECOME AN ASYLUM TO THE WRETCHED BY HER PRAYER FOR THEM . "

## THE BELLS.

There were Five bells in 1791. (Collinson's Somerset, III. 362.) Now there are Four, with these inscriptions, 1, "Gloria in excelsis Deo. 1612." 2, "James Wells, Aldbourne, Wilts, Fecit 1810." 3 and 4, "Philip Palmar, Churchwarden, 1681, L.C.,"<sup>(1)</sup> with the Crest of the Hungerfords, a wheatsheaf between two sickles, rising out of a ducal coronet.

## THE PORCH

Is on the South side; over the outer arch is a semicircular stone, on which is cut a small cross, and under it, in old letters, are two Latin hexameter verses:



**MUNIAȚ HOC TEMPLŪ CRUCE GLO-  
RIFICANS MICROCOSMŪ: Q̄ GENUIT  
XPM MISERIS PCE FIAT ASILUM.**

[Muniat hoc templum cruce glorificans microcosmum:(2)  
Quæ genuit Christum miseris prece fiat asylum.]

The first line alludes to the SAVIOUR; the second to the VIRGIN MARY.

*Translation.*

"May He who by the Cross glorifies man, protect this Church; and may the mother of Christ become an asylum to the wretched by her prayer for them."<sup>(3)</sup>

(1) These, the Bell-founder's initials, are also on a bell at Holt Church, near Bradford-on-Avon.

(2) Critics in prosody will not fail to observe that the "i" in "Microcosmum" is improperly shortened. The old monks were not very particular about *longs* and *shorts*; like the Germans, according to Porson's joke: *Nos Germāni quantitatem syllābarum non agnoscimus!* But it is odd that John Owen, the elegant Epigrammatist, should take the same liberty. (Audoenus Epig. Lib. XII. No. 29.)

*De Homine et Mundo.*

"Rerum plus Mundus Microcosmo continet in se;  
Errorum Cosmo plus Microcosmus habet."

(3) The following version of the Inscription occurs in the *Gent. Magazine* for 1794, page 599:

"May He whose Cross for man has glory won,  
Far from this Church all harm remove;  
And may her prayers who calls that Saviour son,  
A refuge to the wretched prove!"



It is not unlikely that the semicircular stone with the inscription may have been brought from the older parish Church which (as stated above, p. 23) stood on the site of the Castle Chapel.

Over the inner door is a bracket for supporting a figure, but the figure is gone.

#### THE NAVE

Is 23½ feet wide, and has no aisles. There are six square headed windows, three on each side, of which five have double lights trefoiled. In the heads of the lights are roses (of different colours) in the centre of three vine leaves. In the window nearest the chancel on the North side, is a portrait, (Plate x.) in old yellow glass, of a Knight with helmet and chain gorget, surrounded by sickles, and the

The prayer contained in the former of the Latin verses seems to be an express reference to the words of St. Paul. "But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the *suffering of death*, crowned with glory and honour; that He, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man. For it became Him from whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in *bringing many sons unto glory*, to make their salvation perfect through *sufferings*."—Heb. ch: ii. v. 9.10.

The allusion to the Intercession of the Virgin Mary, expressed in the latter hexameter, will be accounted for by bearing in mind, that at the time when this stone was placed here, our National Religion was that of Rome.

The word "Microcosm" (compounded of two Greek words, signifying "little" and "world") is frequent amongst old writers in the sense of MAN.

Thomas Thorney (1597), writing to John Gerard, the herbalist, so uses it:

"Oft have I heard and oft have read  
In bookes of learned lore,  
That man the name of 'Little world',  
Or 'Microcosmos', bore.

Wanley wrote a book, called "Wonders of the *little world*, or a General History of MAN." K. Lear, Act iii. Sc. 1. "Strives in his *little world of man*, &c." Falstaff, (Henry IV., pt. ii., Act 4, scene 3.) says of Sack: "It illumineth the face, which, as a beacon, gives warning to all the rest of this '*little kingdom*' MAN to arm." Browne (in "Religio Medici"): "For the world, I count it not an Inn, but an Hospital: a place not to live, but to die in. The *world* that I regard is *myself*. It is the '*microcosm*' of my own frame that I cast my eye on. . . . I study to find out how I am a 'Microcosm,' a '*little world*.'"

Sir John Davis, in his Poem on the Soul, called 'Microcosmos,' or 'Discovery of the Little World':

"So in our *little world*, this soul of ours," &c.  
"In whom we do *this world's abridgment* see," &c.

Christopher Love wrote "The Natural Man's Case Stated, or an exact Map of the *Little World*." Milton, Par. Reg. Bk. iv., has "Wholesome, as a sneeze to Man's *less universe*."

letters **T. H.** It is commonly supposed to represent Sir Thomas Hungerford, the Purchaser of Farleigh; but this is not certain, as he died many years before this Church was built.<sup>(1)</sup>

The **Font** is modern. The Arch which divides the Nave from the Chancel is low and plain. Under it there was formerly a carved wooden screen. In the wall above, to the left, is the mark of a doorway blocked up.

The **CHANDELIER** was given by the late Col. Houlton in 1837. It was purchased at York, as having belonged to York Minster, and disposed of, being much damaged, when the Cathedral was set on fire by the incendiary madman, Jonathan Martin.

#### THE CHANCEL.

The side windows are of the same pattern as those in the Nave. So late as 1789,<sup>(2)</sup> there was much ancient stained glass in them; each window containing two figures, on ornamented grounds with borders, such as our Lady, St. George, St. Mary Magdalene, &c.; also the arms of the Hungerfords,

(1) In Sir R. C. Hoare's *Mod. Wilts.* (Heytesbury, p. 90,) published 1822; and his "*Hungerfordiana*," p. 99 (1823), as also in *Gent. Mag.*, 1826, is a woodcut of this Knight's head, and below it some pieces of glass embellished with certain graceful foliated *tendrils*, such as were used towards the end of the 14th century in decorating shields and jupons in Heraldry. In the *Journal of the Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* vol. xxxij. p. 111, this window in Farley Church is especially referred to. The author regrets to say that there is nothing of the sort there now. In the year 1832, a country glazier meaning to "beautify" the Church windows, took upon himself to arrange the old glass in a way of his own, and removed this Knight's head into a window of the Chancel. Perhaps in that operation the pieces of decorated glass were lost. The Knight's head was afterwards restored to its original place, where it now is, by the author. In the *Journal Archæolog. Institute*, vol. ix. p. 119, is a plate of a figure supposed to be St. Longinus, wearing a diapered jupon. It is of the same period as this head in Farleigh Church.

On seeing this portrait on glass in this part of Farleigh Church, and finding in the Will of Joan (Hussey) Lady Hungerford, wife of Sir Thomas (No. 1 Monument), that she desired to be buried by the side of her husband in the *North part of the parish Church of Farley* (see above p. 37), Sir R. C. Hoare was led to say that they were buried in *this Church*, and not in the Castle Chapel, with the rest of the family. But this is incorrect; because there was no Church on this site until 45 years after the death of Sir Thomas, and 32 years after that of his wife. The fact (as already stated) is, that at the time of their death, the *Parish Church* of Farleigh, to which the Will alludes, was on the site, afterwards enclosed by their son, within the Castle.

(2) See *Gent. Mag.* 1794, Pt. I, p. 498, a Letter by R. P. (Dr. R. Paget, of Cranmore, co. Som.)

and of families connected with them, as Peverell, &c. In the top of the Chancel windows, some remains of this old glass may still be seen; viz., a knot of three Sickles interlaced, with the Coat of Hungerford in the centre of them.

On one of the windows on the South side, is an ancient piece of stained glass (Plate xvi,) brought a few years ago from a Cottage at Wellow, bearing the arms of Heytesbury and Hungerford, quarterly; impaling 1st and 4th Zouche; 2nd, St. Maur and Lovell, quarterly; 3rd, Cantelupe. This is the shield of a Sir Edward Hungerford, who died A.D. 1521, and Jane Zouche, his first wife.

The walls were formerly covered with Coats of Arms, like those of the side-chapel in the Castle. The Altar rails were placed here by the late Col. Houlton. On the panels are carvings of the following subjects, beginning at the left: 1st, The manna descending; 2nd, The seven-branched candlestick; 3rd, Head of Moses; 4th, A loaf of shewbread; 5th, Two loaves of ditto. The subject of the two pictures against the East wall are: on the left, The supper at Emmaus; on the right, The Garden of Gethsemane. In the East window are sundry portions of old glass, collected from different parts of the Church. In the centre is the figure of St. Leonard, (the Saint to whom it is dedicated,) carrying a chain. In the other lights, (but very indistinct,) St. Anne and St. Christopher. In the side-windows are some modern Coats of Arms, relating to the Houlton family, viz., on the North side TORRIANO and HOULTON; on the South, WHITE and ELLIS.

## MONUMENTS.

None of the Hungerfords is known to have been buried within the Church; but in making a vault at the East end, some years ago, the skeleton of a lady was found, with a net-work of gold braid over the skull, which may perhaps have been the remains of one of that family. (See p. 47, note.)

## CHANCEL.

At the four corners of the chancel, are modern freestone monuments, belonging to the family of the present owner of Farleigh.

## 1. On the North side, within the Rails :

"Sacred to the memory of DOROTHEA SARAH HOULTON, of the ancient family of TORRIANO in Italy, and wife of JOSEPH HOULTON, Esq., of this place, who departed this life on the third day of June, 1799, aged forty-four years."

"JOSEPH HOULTON, ESQUIRE, of this Parish, who died the sixth day of January, 1806, aged fifty-nine years."

"EDWARD VICTOR LOUIS HOULTON, who departed this life at Bruxelles, on the 23rd day of March, 1822, aged 3 years."

"CHARLES GORE HOULTON, ESQUIRE, of the Civil Service at Bombay, who died on board the Duchess of Athol East India-man, on the 12th day of August, 1826, on his return to England for the recovery of his health, aged 25 years."

"DOROTHEA FRANCES SHIRLEY, wife of HENRY SHIRLEY, Esq. of Pippingford House, Sussex, and daughter of John Houlton, Esq. and Mary Ann Houlton of this Parish, who departed this life on the 7th Day of January, 1828, aged 25 years."

"Also of GEORGE FREDERICK HOULTON, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, who died at Patna, on the 20th of May, 1844, in the 35th year of his age."

*Arms. HOULTON impaling TORRIANO.*

## 2. On the South side, within the Rails :

"Under this Monument lie the remains of JOHN HOULTON of FARLEIGH CASTLE, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Somersetshire Militia: who departed this life on the 17th day of February, 1839, in the 66th year of his age. His

memory is cherished with the utmost affection by his widow and numerous family, with the highest respect by his tenantry and neighbours, amongst whom for more than Thirty years it had been his delight to live, and to whom he was most truly endeared by the gentleness of his manners and the benevolence of his heart."

"Also of MARY ANN HOULTON his widow, daughter and heiress of THOMAS ELLIS, Esq. of Rollestone, co. Devon. She died 22nd December, 1855, aged 77."

"Also of JOHN TORRIANO HOULTON, Esq.," (eldest son of the above) "who died April 17, 1868, in the 69th year of his age."

### 3. South side, near the Arch :

"In memory of AMELIA ELIZABETH BRIDGEMAN, wife of SIR JOHN [MORILLYON] WILSON, C.B., K.H. : and second daughter of LT. COL. JOHN HOULTON of Farleigh House. She died at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, July 7th, 1864, aged 60 : and was buried in the Cemetery at Brompton, co. Middlesex."

"And of COL. SIR JOHN MORILLYON WILSON, C.B., K.H. : Major of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. He died on the 8th May, 1868, aged 85 years, and was also buried at Brompton."

### 4. North wall, opposite to the last :

"This Monument is sacred to the memory of DOROTHEA FRANCES, the beloved wife of HENRY SHIRLEY, ESQUIRE, of Peppingford in the County of Sussex. She died at Combe Grove, near Bath, aged twenty-five years only, on the 7th of Jan. 1828."

"Even as the sweetest and loveliest flower  
Of the field, so for a day she flourished :  
As an angel seen in a vision so she passed away !"

"Near this Monument are placed the remains of THERESA FRANCES, the infant daughter of HENRY AND DOROTHEA FRANCES SHIRLEY. She died at Combe Grove, aged five months, the 22d of March, 1827."

*Arms.* SHIRLEY quarterly, *impaling* HOULTON.

### On a panel in the East wall :

"Sacred to the memory of SIR GEORGE HOULTON, Capt. 43rd Light Infantry, 27 years Ensign of the Queen's Royal Body Guard. Born Dec. 22, 1788.

From 1806 to 1816 during the War with France, he served in the Retreat of Corunna under Sir John Moore, and at the Sieges of Flushing and Walcheren. Again in the Peninsula, in the Retreat of the Lines of Torres Vedras, in the pursuit of Massena, Actions of Pombal, Redinha, Casal Novo, Miranda

di Corvo, Foz d' Aronce, Condeixa, Sabugal, Castre John, San Christoval, San Munos, San Milan; Battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria (severely wounded), Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive and Toulouse, Siege and Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, Siege and Storming of Badajoz. Also in the Storming and the Lines of New Orleans, the taking of Paris, and with the Army of Occupation in France. In 1847 he received the War-medal of TEN CLASPS. Bearing a spotless reputation, universally beloved and most deeply lamented, he died Sept. 16, 1862."

"That death might not disunite their names, after 42 years of married life, here, by their mutual wish, is also placed that of ANNA, his tenderly loved and devoted wife, who survived his loss."

As a further memorial of this gallant officer, a New Organ has lately been presented by his widow to Farleigh Church.

Against the South wall :

"Hic jacet VIRGILIUS PARKER, A.M., Reverendus hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Rector, Walteri Parker, de Lushill in Comitatu Wilton Armigeri filius natus secundus, et Uxor ejus ANNA filia CAROLI YORK de Basset-down in eodem comitatu armigeri. Liberi que eorum VIRGILIUS qui obiit ætatis anno 22<sup>do</sup> : et ANNA, JACOBI YORK de Chewton in Comitatu Somerset, generosi, Vidua, Mortua Dec. 31, 1758. Quorum vita fuit imitatione per-digna et mors amicis perluctuosa."

*Arms.* A chevron between 3 griffin's heads erased Sable, PARKER, (1) *impaling* Arg. a saltire azure, with a crescent, YORKE.

Against the North wall, on a Mural Tablet :

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS LANE, Esq., formerly of Barningham Hall, in the co. of Norfolk, and many years a respected inhabitant of this parish, whose serenity of mind, polished manners, liberal hospitality and benevolence rendered his life amiable and his memory dear to all who knew him. He died the 18th of June, 1806, in the 69th year of his age."

"Also of HANNAH LANE, youngest daughter of the above Thomas Lane, Esq., a lovely innocent, who died March 8, 1803."

*Arms.* Parti per pale S & O. 3 Saltires. LANE.

On a small Tablet :

"Sacred to the memory of the REV. BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, for many years Rector of this Parish. He died Jan. 22d, 1832, deservedly lamented by all who knew him."

(1) PARKER *aliàs* SNEITH or SNATHE of Lushill, near Highworth, Wilts. (See Wilts Visit. 1623. "Sneith.")

## Gravestones on the Chancel floor :

"REV. BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, died 22 Jan. 1832, aged 74."

"LOUISA JELLY died 30 July 1810 in her 17th year."

"CLARA SIBILLA HANCOCK died 5th April, 1818, in her 14th year."

"Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH . . . . ER WALTER . . . clothier, who departed the . . . February Anno Domini 1648."

"Depositum VIRGILII PARKER, A.M., nuper hujus ecclesie Rectoris: qui obiit vicesimo quinto die Februarii Anno Domini MDCLXXXVIJ ætatis suæ quadragesimo. Hic requiescit . . . . resurrectionem. V.P."

## On a black stone :

"In memory of VIRGIL PARKER, M.A., Rector of this Parish, who died February 25, 1697, aged 40. And of ANNE his wife, who departed this life the 26th of April, 1737, aged 82. Also of VIRGIL son of the abovementioned, who died 30 May, 1719, aged 24."

"Hic requiescit corpus JOANNÆ PRESCOTT nuper uxoris Henrici PRESCOTT quæ fuit sepulta vicesimo octavo die Julii anno domini 1647."

"Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of RICHARD TIBBOTT who departed . . . June 21, 1692."

" . . . . y<sup>e</sup> body of . . . . es late . . . . this church . . . . this life . . . . Lord."

(Probably the Rev. Thomas Jones, Rector, died 1693.)

"Here lyeth the body of ANN, the wife of RICHARD TIBBOTT, who departed July 14, 1691."

"In memory of HANNAH LANE, died March 8, 1803, aged 13 years. Of THOMAS LANE, Esq., aged 69."

"FRANCES THERESA SHIRLEY, died March 22, 1827, aged 5 months."

## On the Chancel floor, within the Rails :

"Here lyeth the body of THOMAS SADLER, of Purton, in the county of Wilts, Gent., Father in law to MR. HENRY PRESCOTT, and grandfather to Susanna now wife to MR. EDWARD WATT of Farley, who departed this life the ij day of February, 1650."

"Here lyeth the body of THOMAS FLOWER, Rector of this Church, who died the seaventh day of November in the year of our Lord 1690. Quem legi . . . . letho properante repressi."

"Here lyeth the body of ANN, the daughter of THOMAS FLOWER, late Rector of this Parish, who departed the 10th of June An<sup>o</sup>. dni. 1691."

"Here lyeth the body of WILLIAM MORSE, Gent., Brother in law to EDWARD WAYT of Farley, Gent., who deceased May the 17, 1680, and also grandsonne to THOMAS SADLER above-mentioned."

"Under the next tomb, on the North side, lyeth the body of SARAH, the daughter of THOMAS FLOWER, Rector of this Church, and DINAH [?] his wife, who departed this life the 10 of July 1697."

#### Nave South wall:

"In memory of CHARLES TRIGG, 8 Sept 1765. Aged 55 years. MARY TRIGG, 15 Oct. 1765, aged 76. ANN TRIGG wife of JOHN VINE of Trowbridge, and dau. of Charles and Ann Trigg his wife, 8 Aug. 1773, aged 26. Also ANN TRIGG wife of the above Charles, 14 April, 1799, aged 60 years."

#### North wall:

"Sacred to the memory of EDWARD LANGFORD of Trungle and Penzance, Capt. in the Royal Cornwall Militia, and late of H.M. 49th Regt. of Foot. He died at Bath, May 16, 1843, in the 66th year of his age."

*Arms.* LANGFORD *impaling* WHITMARSH.

#### On a lozenge-shaped Tablet:

"Near this are deposited the remains of MARY wife of EDWARD LANGFORD, Esq. of Bath, who died 24 January, 1823, æt. 45. Also of ELIZABETH aged 15, MARY ANN aged 5 years, daughters of the abovenamed Edward and Mary. This Marble is erected and inscribed in memory of the objects of his affection and regret, by EDWARD LANGFORD." *Arms* as before.

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN WILLIAM LANGFORD, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil Service: eldest son of EDWARD LANGFORD of Bath, and MARY his wife. He died at Mahableschwar, in the East Indies, June 2, 1847, in the 46th year of his age. As a grateful tribute of affectionate regret to the memory of a beloved husband, this Tablet is erected by his widow."

*Arms and Crest.* LANGFORD.

"Under y<sup>e</sup> flat stone as you enter the seat lyeth the Body of THOMAS FOORD, who departed this life Sept. 19, 1716."

#### On the floor of the Nave:

A stone marked "T. F. 1716," for the aforesaid Thomas Foord. Another with "L" for the Langford Grave. On a small brass plate: "RACHEL OTTO BAYER daughter of Rowland and Elizabeth Otto Bayer, late of the island of Antigua in the West Indies. Died 10 June, 1778, in the 22<sup>d</sup> year of her age."

"Here lyeth the body of William WALTER the younger, who departed 4th January, 1684." "Here lyeth William the sonne of — WHITE. 16. ." "The body of John M(arven) 1719."



## CHURCH-YARD.

North-West corner,

On an Altar-tomb enclosed within Iron railing:

"Sacred to the Memory of EDWARD FRYER, Esq., M.D. whose professional science, extensive knowledge, classical taste and profound judgment, rendered his society the delight of the learned and the great. As Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex he received honourable testimonies of confidence; and for integrity, urbanity and benevolence, he lived uniformly revered, and died sincerely lamented, Jan. 9, 1826. æt. 64."

(Dr. Edward Fryer bequeathed a Charity to the Poor of Farleigh.)

"Sacred to the Memory of ANN, wife of EDWARD FRYER, M.D. a woman, just, pious, charitable, and affectionate, and in all the amiable duties of life most exemplary. She died beloved and lamented, Sep. 23, 1824, aged 72."

West side, on a coped stone next to Dr. Fryer's Monument:

"Sacred to the Memory of ANN RICHARDSON, the surviving child and descendant of RICHARD WHATLEY, Esq. of Bradford, Wilts, and Widow of the REV. BENJN. RICHARDSON, who was 36 years Rector of this Parish. She departed this life on 7th October, 1847, aged 84 years. This Tomb is erected over her earthly remains by her God-children and relatives, SARAH ANN BARRETT, WHATLY BARRETT, and SELINA ELEANORA BARRETT, of Bath."

Sarah Jane VALLANCE, Dec. 13, 1861, aged 18 months.  
Sarah Jane Vallance, Jan. 26, 1863, aged 39 years. "In token of respect for George Vallance, head-gardener at Farleigh House for more than 16 years, this Stone is placed by his village friends on the grave of his wife and child, 1864."

"John SPARE, 13 Dec. 1859, aged 57."

On two upright Monuments:

"Maria, wife of James MOORE, Dec. 18, 1860, aged 66 years."

"Emma, wife of John PIKE of Tellisford, only dau. of Maria Moore, 14 Feb. 1863, aged 34 years."

"John MOORE, July 11, 1870, aged 43 years."

"James MOORE for many years resident of this parish, who departed this life August 24, 1868, aged 70 years." (Of Farleigh Mills.)

On flat stone:

"James TAZWELL died 1812, aged 34." Eight children died in infancy.

South side on an obelisk:

"James BORLAND. Died May 2, 1844, æt. 66."

"Mary his wife, 29 March, 1858, aged 79 years."

"Mary Ann Borland (daughter) d. 1st March, 1819, aged 10 months."

"George Borland (a son) d. April 22nd, 1843, aged 33 years."

"James son of James Borland, 10 Dec. 1856, aged 44 years. And Elizabeth his wife, 10 Feb. 1856, aged 40 years."

"Charlotte wife of Henry FOSTER. d. Sept. 1841, aged 23 years."

"William ANDREWS. Another William Andrews. James Andrews, 1791, æt. 43. Mary REASON 1739."

"Isaac MOORE 1783. Mary Moore 1816. Mary Moore 1797. John Moore 1775. Hannah Moore 1757. (Of the Lodge Farm. Mrs. Elizabeth FRYER is believed to be also buried here.)

"William COOMBES 1772: and others of this family."

S. E. corner of Church, a coped flat-stone with a cross flory on it:

"Benjamin PITMAN, d. Dec. 18, 1859, aged 56. Mary, dau. of James and Patty REASON, and wife of Benjn. Pitman, d. Aug. 2, 1864. George their son d. Aug. 31, 1826, aged 5 months."

"Richard, son of Richard and Christian PITMAN.

East side:

"CROOK, Job, 1806, aged 71. Hannah, 1796. John, 1797. Betty, 1776. Daniel, 19 May, 1868, æt. 58. Hannah, 28 June, 1874, aged 60. Their children, John 1847, Job, 1864, Daniel 1867."

"Hannah RIXON, born 16 Jan. 1798. d. 24 Dec. 1874."

"William HARFORD 1766. Sarah 1754."

"Robert Luscombe 1762, æt. 77. Rachel his wife 1786, æt. 94. Mary their daughter 1727, æt. 2. John, son, 1742, æt. 15. Robert and Samuel." (From two dilapidated tombs.)

"James PIKE, 7 June 1852 aged 70 years. Mary Ann his wife, 20 April 1869, aged 85 years."

"John AVERY, above 50 years a faithful, honest, and industrious servant of the possessors of this Manor, ob. 1829, æt. 73."

"Joseph GREENHILL, 2 Oct. 1824, aged 54. Joyce his wife, 17 May 1830, aged 82."

"George FRY, 2 March, 1846, aged 69. George Fry, of Herriard, Hampshire, only son of the late George Fry of this parish, 1 May, 1864, aged 59. Louisa, relict of the late George Fry of Herriard, d. at Basingstoke, 15 Oct. 1873, aged 68."

North:

"Thomas CREW, 15 March, 1876. George and Mary Ann young children."

## RECTORS OF FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD.

A. D.	Names of Rectors.	Patron.	
.....	Thomas Herkelond	(Burghersh)	He resigned Farley "Montfort" for Hinton Bluet, by exchange with Adam de Brocwardyn. ( <i>Harl. MS.</i> 6964, p. 151) (1)
1362 Aug. 18.	Adam de Brocwardyn	William de Burcestre Patron for this turn. He had married Margaret, widow of Bartholomew Burghersh.	( <i>Harl. MS.</i> 6964.)
1414	John Gloucestre (2)	Walter Lord Hungerford & Heytesbury.	In 1407—09 he was Rector of Ashley, near Malmesbury. ( <i>Wilts Instit.</i> )
1430	Thomas Ferroure	The same.	Mentioned in the Farley Chantry Deeds.
1443	(Farleigh Church built. A long interval without known names of Rectors)	.....	
1523	Thomas Blackbourne	.....	Here resigned Farley this year for Wellington's Chantry in Wells Cath. ( <i>Harl. MS.</i> 6964.)
1523 July 24	Edward Mowle	Sir Walter Hungerford, Kt.	Exchanged with T. Blackbourne, from the Chantry founded for the soul of William Wellington, at the Altar of the Holy Cross under the Bell Tower in the North part of Wells Cathedral.
1528 Jan. 16.	Richard Hayes	Walter Hungerford. Esquire of the King's Body.	( <i>Valor Eccles. H.</i> viij. & <i>Harl. MS.</i> 6964.)

(1) This Harleian MS. contains a great number of Extracts from the Wells Episcopal Registers, "Drokensford's," "Clerke's," &c.

(2) He was Rector at the time of the Union of the Two Parishes of Farley Hungerford and Rowley, A.D. 1428. (See the document in the Appendix. Also in *Wilts Archæol. Mag.* XIII. 228.)

<i>A. D.</i>	<i>Names of Rectors.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	
1560 8 Nov.	Wm. Beauchamp	Sir Walter Hungerford, Kt.	On death of R. Hayes. ( <i>Harl. MS.</i> 6964.)
1578 June 5.	William Buckle	Do.	On death of W. Beauchamp ( <i>do.</i> )
1580 Feb. 10	William Howell	Do.	On resig. of W. Buckle ( <i>do.</i> )
1599 Feb. 27	Michael Stokes	Edward Hungerford, Esq.	Signs an old Terrier of 1638. In his time the Rector of Farley had to furnish "A Spear" for the Wars. ( <i>Harl. MS.</i> 6964.)
1641 Mar. 23	David Thomas, S.T.B.	Sir Edw. Hungerford, of Corsham.	( <i>Harl. MS.</i> 6964.)
.....	John Lonsdale	Do. or his widow.	( <i>Par. Reg.</i> )
1673	Thomas Flower	Sir Edw. Hungerford, K.B., the last owner.	Inducted 1674. Died 7 Nov. 1690. <i>Mon. Ins.</i> near Altar in F. Church. Probably of a Norton St. Philip's family.
1690	Thomas Jones	H. Baynton's Trustees.	( <i>Par. Reg.</i> ) Died 5th June, 1693.
1693	Virgil Parker, M.A.	Do. one of them being Sir Edmund Warneford, of Sevenhampton, near Highworth.	( <i>Par. Reg.</i> ) & Monument on S. wall of Chancel, Died 1697.
1698	Henry Warneford	Do.	( <i>Par. Reg.</i> )
1717	Richard White <sup>(1)</sup>	Joseph Houlton, Esq. who died 1730.	
1736	Samuel Lobb, M.A. ( <sup>2</sup> )	Joseph Houlton, Esq. son of the preceding.	Died 5 Nov. 1760.

(1) This Rector complains in the *Par. Reg.* of the negligence of his predecessors in making entries: but, nevertheless, appears to have been quite as careless as the rest,

(2) He conformed to the Church of England. His father was Stephen Lobb, Pastor of the Independent Congregation in Fetter Lane, London, of whom there is some account in "Wilson's History of Dissenting Churches, Vol. 3. p. 436."

A. D.	Names of Rectors.	Patron.	
1760	Henry Arnold, DD (1)	James Frampton, Esq. of Moreton; <i>jure uxoris</i>	Canon of Wells and Rector of Wookey, near Wells. Died 1779.
1779	Gilbert Langdon, M.A.	Do.	Resigned for the Vicar- age of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, 12 Dec. 1795. Bur. there April 1823.
1796	Benjamin Rich- ardson (2)	Joseph Houlton, Esq.	Of Ch. Ch. Oxford. Died 22 Jan. 1832
1832 April 29	Wm. Scott Rob- inson, M. A.	John Houlton, Esq	Of Exeter Coll. Oxford, Also Rector of Dyrham, co. Glou. Died 9 Jan. 1875. Bur. there.
1875 Aug. 16	Thomas Pacey Keene, L.L.B.	Francis Houlton, Esq. A Minor.	Of Christ's Coll. Camb. and Midd. Temple, Lon- don, Chaplain to Bp. of Bath & Wells, & to Lord St. Leonards.

(1) Dr. Henry Arnold was of Ilminster, co. Dorset. (Hutchins's Dorset, II. 252.) He married Ann, dau. of Ambrose Awdry, Esq. of Seend, co. Wilts, and was father of James Henry Arnold, LL.D. of Doctor's Commons. He never resided at Farley as Rector, but was represented by seven curates successively, during his nineteen years incumbency. He printed a Sermon on the 109th Psalm, preached before the University of Oxford: one point in which was that the words of cursing "*Let his Children be vagabonds, &c.*" ought to be rendered in the future tense, "*They will be vagabonds, &c.*"

(2) Some account of Mr. Richardson will be found in "Memoirs of Wm. Smith, LL.D., (author of the Map of the Strata of England and Wales,) by John Phillips, F.R.S., Murray, 1844." Together with the late Rev. Joseph Townsend, of Pewsey, he was an enthusiastic promoter of the then new Science of Geology, and one of the first to verify and adopt William Smith's great discovery of the Order of Succession of Strata. The original document of the "Tabular View," in the hand-writing of Mr. Richardson, written at William Smith's dictation, on the dining-room table at Farley Rectory House, is in the possession of the Geological Society. See also, in the Proc. of Geol. Soc. Vol. I. pp. 276 and 438, allusions to Mr. Richardson in the speeches of Professor Sedgwick and Sir R. Murchison; and in Vol. iii. p. 251, Professor Buckland's address. Also the Bath and Bristol Magazine, No. iii. p. 303.

## CURATES OF FARLEIGH, SINCE 1762.

A.D.

- 1762 Roger Coker .. Of a Dorsetshire Family. He was removed to some preferment in that County.
- 1764 Augustus Montague Toplady .. The Calvinistic writer. Author of the Hymn "Rock of Ages." He was Curate here to Dr. Henry Arnold, for one year, soon after his Ordination, 6 June, 1762, by the Bp. of Bath and Wells, to the Curacy of Blagdon, co. Som. He was probably appointed to Farleigh towards the end of the year 1763. In 1764, Oct. 12, he signs his name in the Farleigh Marriage Register 'Augustus Toplady, Curate,' (Montague being omitted.) (1)
- 1765 William Domett .. Also of a Dorsetshire family.
- 1766 — Deare ..
- 1767 Edward Batten .. Bur. at Farleigh, 31 Jan. 1777. (The entry was made by the Parish Clerk, who miscalls him "Henery.")
- 1777 Wm. Batchelor .. Was Rector of Tellisford.
- 1778 William Keate .. Sometime Rector of Laverton & Prebendary of Wells. Died at Chelsea Hospital, April, 1795.
- 1793
- 1831 Harry Jelly .. Nephew of Rev. B. Richardson, Rector. Author of a Vol. of Sermons, 1840. Died about 1843.
- 1832 James Jackson, M.A. Born at Doncaster, co. York. Of Repton School, co. Derby, and Brasenose Coll. Oxford. From 1834 to 1841 Chaplain to the Hon. E. India Company, in the Presidency of Bombay. Rector of Lydgate, co. Suffolk, 1844. Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London, Nov. 1850, and Rural Dean.
- 1834 John Edward Jackson, M.A. (2) .. Younger Brother of the preceding Curate. Born at Doncaster. Educated there and at the Charter House, London.

(1) See a Letter by the present author to Notes and Queries, 4th S. Vol. vi. p. 239: and a Memoir of Toplady by W. Winters, of Waltham Abbey, 12<sup>mo</sup>. 1872. p. 22.

(2) The Author of this book.

- Ordained to the Curacy of Farleigh in 1834. In 1845 Rector of Leigh-Delamere, and 1846 Vicar of Norton, near Malmesbury. Rural Dean. Hon. Canon of Bristol Cathedral, 1855.
- 1846 Henry Ward, M.A. Of Exeter Coll. Oxford. Ordained 1840  
14th Jan. to the Curacy of Milton Lislebonne,  
to near Marlborough. In 1844 the First  
1849. Incumbent of East Grafton, near  
Great Bedwyn. In 1851 Rector of  
Aldwinckle St. Peters, co. Northamp-  
ton.
- 1849 Samuel Clarke, M.A. Of St. John's Coll. Oxford. In 1856  
11th Nov. P. C. of Sambrook near Newport, co.  
to 1853. Salep.
- 1853 Thomas Cox, M. A. Of Trin. Coll. Cambridge. From 1863  
to 1869 Rector of Monksilver, co.  
Som. In 1877 Rector of Ideford,  
co. Devon.
- 1854 Joseph Palmer Grif- Formerly Fellow of Wadham Coll.  
Jan to fith, M.A. Oxford. In 1862 Vicar of Norton  
Jan. Bavent, co. Wilts. d. 4 Nov. 1863.  
1862.
- 1862 Charles Ward, M.A. Of Exeter Coll. Oxford. In 1845 Vicar  
April of Wadworth, co. York. In Feb.  
to 1871 Rector of Charfield, co. Glou.  
1871 Died May 1874.
- 1871 Thos. Pacey Keene, Late Chaplain at Mirzapoor, N. W. P.  
April 1. LLB. India. Rector of Farleigh, 1875.

## REGISTERS.

The Register Books commence in 1674. In the Registry at Wells there are no entries of Baptism, Marriage, or Burial, prior to 1673.

## COMMUNION PLATE.

A large silver Cup with handles and cover, and two large and one small silver Plates, were presented to the Church in 1803 by Joseph Houlton, Esq. The Cup being of very inconvenient shape was replaced by a Chalice and Paten of more appropriate pattern in 1850, and a Silver Flagon was added by the Rev. Henry Ward, at that time Curate of Farleigh, now Rector of Aldwinckle St. Peter's, co. Northampton.

## CHARITIES.

1. **DR. FRYER'S.** The principal benefaction to the Parish is under the Will of Edward Fryer, M.D. who died 1826.

Dr. Fryer's ancestors, Roger and John Fryer of Bradford-on-Avon, purchased in 1700, on the breaking up of the Baynton's, formerly the Hungerford's, property, two of the farms made out of the Old Castle Park on the Somersetshire side, viz., the Upper Lodge and the Dogkennel Farm. The latter was afterwards sold again, but the former was inherited by Dr. Fryer. He was the son of Edward Fryer and Jane Hill, and was born at Frome 12th March, 1761. His father, a surgeon-apothecary, dying in 1766, Edward Fryer was left under the guardianship of Mr. Thomas Skurray of Beckington, solicitor, and was educated by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Curate of Frome, and Master of the Grammar School there. He afterwards studied at Edinburgh, and at Leyden, where in 1785 he took the degree of M.D. He then removed to Göttingen, where he became acquainted with the young Princes of the English Royal Family, the Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex, who were educated there. In 1790 he returned to England and commenced practice in London, but being only a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and debarred from the rank of "Member" by the regulations of the Society, which confined that distinction to Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, he published upon this vexatious subject an anonymous satire of no great merit, called "The College." In 1806 he edited in two volumes, 4to, the works of his friend James Barry, the clever but eccentric Artist who decorated in fresco the large room at the Adelphi in London. Dr. Fryer was afterwards appointed Principal Physician to the Duke of Sussex, from whom he received much personal attention. Towards the latter part of his life he practised but little, and had never liked it. Being much attached to Farleigh, he visited it every summer for some months, having rooms reserved at his own Farm House. He married a Miss Ann Fielding of London, and both are buried in the Church-yard. Fresh Trustees of his Charity were appointed in 1840, viz., the Rev. Dr. Gaisford, of Iford, Dean of Ch. Ch., the Rev. W. S. Robinson, Rector of Farleigh, both since deceased, the Rev. R. Palaiet, Vicar of Norton St. Philip's, and the Rev. J. E. Jackson, (the present writer). The Charity consists of £550 3 per Cent. Consols, from the income of which the poor receive at Christmas, gifts in shoes and woollen clothes.



Dr. E. Fryer's Will, dated 2 June, 1821, and Two Codicils, dated 24 Sept. and 18 Dec. 1824, are registered at Somerset House, London: "363, Swabey," and "46, Foxley." They were proved 13 May, 1826, and the effects sworn under £30,000. The clause relating to the Farleigh Charity is as follows:

To the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of Hungerford Farleigh, in the County of Somerset, where my Estate lies, I leave and bequeath the sum of six hundred pounds in trust for the poor of the said parish and my will is that the said sum shall be invested as soon as may be in the funds or in land after the death of my dear wife and the interest arising therefrom to be laid out in the purchase of shoes and good woollen clothes every year and be distributed on Christmas-day to Twelve poor Cottagers resident in and belonging to the said Parish of Hungerford Farleigh. In the distribution I wish a preference to be given to the aged and infirm and sickly children, this legacy or bequest is to take place within a year after the decease of my dear wife."

His wife died before him, 23 Sept. 1824. Some difficulties arose on the part of the Executors, Mr. Charles Buttar and Rev. Wm. Victor Fryer, D.D., and considerable legal expenses were incurred, which reduced the funds of the Charity.

2. HOULTON'S.—The late Lt. Col. John Houlton gave in 1839 £100 Consols towards the maintenance of a Church of England Village School. By a gift of £50 from his widow, Mrs. M. A. Houlton, and some other small donations, it has been since augmented to £175 Consols. The Trustees are, at present, Rev. J. E. Jackson, Leigh-Delamere, and Rev. Henry Ward, of Aldwinckle St. Peter's, co. Northampton.

## Farleigh House.

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In old times the Castle was of course the "Great House" of the village; and the Park in those days lay (as already mentioned, p. 16,) North and West of the Castle, in the direction of Iford and Hinton. It included, within a circuit of about 3 miles, what are now called "The Park Farm,"

(Mr. Houlton's); "Farleigh Lodge Farm," for many years the property of the Fryer family; purchased from them in 1877, by Mr. Thomas Pike: "The Dogkennel Farm," (the late Mr. S. Salter's); these three being in Somerset: and "The Wiltshire Park Farm," so called from being in Wilts, late belonging to Dr. Thomas Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and now the property of Mr. Rooke.

The present Farleigh House is an old one with modern front. In the time of the Hungerfords it was occupied by their principal tenant. It had gabled fronts, East and South, and the parish road to Tellisford passed close to the hall door. When Sir Edward Hungerford, in 1686, sold his property to Mr. Baynton, Mr. Edward Wayte was in occupation of this house and the farm adjoining, under (as is believed) a lease for 3 lives. The lease was transferred to Mr. Daniel Drake, who in 1694 assigned his Term to Dr. Wm. Harris, Master of Winchester College. The rest of the Farleigh Estate had been in a similar manner leased in various parcels on lives by the Hungerfords, except the Castle Farm, which was, in fact, the only one of which Joseph Houlton, Esq. of Trowbridge, obtained immediate possession when he purchased it in 1700. Having afterwards, in 1705, by marriage with the co-heiress of the Whites of Grittleton in Wilts, obtained that property, Mr Houlton resided there, and never at Farleigh. The Farleigh Estate in 1715 was placed in settlement on the marriage of his eldest son, Mr. Joseph Houlton, junior, with Miss Hooke, of Bristol. In the following year, 1716, upon the death of a Mrs. Wilson, the lease of the house and farm expired, and the younger Mr. Houlton, then living in St. James's Square, Bristol, removed to Farleigh, and was the first of his family who resided here. He converted part of the farm into the present park. At his death in 1750, he left one surviving daughter and sole heiress, Mary Houlton, who had married, in 1746, James Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, co. Dorset. She died without issue in 1762. Mr. Frampton continued to enjoy the estate for his life, and at his death, in 1784, it reverted to his late wife's first cousin, Robert Houlton, Esq., of Bristol. He died the following year, 1785, and was succeeded by his only son, Joseph Houlton, Esq., who died in 1806, and was the father of the late Lt. Col. John Houlton. By the latter gentleman, who died in 1839, the house was enlarged and altered to its present style of architecture. John Torriano Houlton, Esq., his eldest son, inherited, and, dying in 1868, was succeeded by his only son, the present owner, Francis Houlton, Esq.

*The following are the Names of the Occupiers of Farleigh House since 1782.*

- 1782. Ashton Warner, Esq. M.D.
- 1785. Sir Valentine Richard Quin, Bart. afterwards Lord Dunraven.
- 1788. — Levett, Esq. for a short time.
- 1806. Thomas Lane, Esq. of Barningham, co. Norfolk.
- 1809—1816. The owner, John Houlton, Esq.
- 1816—1821. Daniel Jones Long, Esq.
- 1821. Mr. Mann.
- 1822—1839. The owner, John Houlton, Esq.
- 1840—1841. Henry Wm. Hobhouse, Esq.
- 1841—1845. Henry Baskerville, Esq.
- 1845—1849. William Willats, Esq.
- 1849—1861. Henry M. Blair, Esq.
- 1861—1863. The Misses Poynder.
- 1863—1871. Wm. Stancomb, Esq.
- 1871—1877. Richard Vaughan, Esq.

# ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM,

BEING

That part of Farley Hungerford Parish which lies in Co. Wilts. (1)

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The reason why the Parish of Farleigh Hungerford, (which is in the Co. Somerset) includes Rowley *alias* Wittenham," (which is in Wiltshire), is that they were formerly distinct parishes, but, in the year 1428, were legally united.<sup>(2)</sup> The boundary between Somerset and Wilts in this part is the river Frome running under the ruins of Farley Castle. On going down the hill and crossing the county bridge into Wiltshire, you immediately set foot upon the ancient parish of Rowley *alias* Wittenham. This continues for a considerable distance, both forwards towards Westwood and Bradford along a lane still called Rowley Lane, and also along the road to the right hand, in the direction of Winfield and Trowbridge.

The name of Wittenham is not now to be met with anywhere in the district: but it (and not Rowley) is the name of the parish given in the oldest authorities.

There are Two Charters; one of A.D. 987, (being No. 658 in the Codex Diplomaticus,) and the other of A.D. 1001, (printed in the Wilts Archæol. Magazine, vol. v., p. 20,) from which it would seem not unlikely, yet not certain, that Wittenham meant the lands that lie along the river, on the Wiltshire side, between Farley Bridge and Iford.

(1) Taken from a Paper by the present author in the Wilts Archæol. Magazine, Vol. xij. p. 227, referred to at p. 3. above.

(2) It is not uncommon to meet with parishes in one county extending into another. In Wilts there are several instances; Bramshaw, Chilton Foliot, Coleshill, West Dean, Hungerford, Maiden Bradley, Shalbourn, Stourton, Tollard Royal, and Wichbury. But the annexation of two distinct parishes with their churches and endowments, lying in two different counties, is very rare.

It is mentioned next in Domesday Book as "Withenham" only, and assessed at 5 Hides, implying a tract of considerable extent. "Wyt'nam" is again named in the "Nomina Villarum," A. D. 1315, as a "Vill" in the Hundred of Bradford.

The name of Rowley, on the other hand, is still preserved, and is given to a large portion of the higher ground rising eastward from the river Frome, and to many detached fields now scattered about the parish of Winfield. The name means perhaps Rough Lea; either from the inferior quality of soil, or from its having been for a long time, forest imperfectly cleared. In an old Selwood Forest document of A. D. 1320, at Longleat, which gives the names of all the vills, lands and woods that were included in that Forest before *temp.* Edward I. (showing that it extended as far as Bradford-on-Avon), "Winfield, Witenham, Trowle, Westwood and Roule," are mentioned. In an Inquisition 9 Edw. IV. (1470) Wittenham and Rowley are named distinctly as two manors: "the manor of Wittenham worth 5 marks a year held of the Lord Zouche: and the manor of Rowley worth 40 shillings a year, holden of the Abbess of Shaftesbury" (Lady of the Hundred of Bradford). Here are clearly two separate properties held under different superiors: but a church built in old times for the accommodation of both, would, on the spot and in the neighbourhood, naturally obtain the name of the particular manor on which it stood. The registers of Sarum call it in the earliest entry, A. D. 1299, "Ecclesia Wyttenam:" in subsequent entries, "Wyтtenham *alias* Rowley." Being built, as by tradition it is said to have been, on Rowley, this name prevailed, and the other has been lost altogether.

From what we know of the lands that still bear the name of Rowley, and which lie very much scattered, it would seem that (speaking broadly) the "Withenham" of Domesday represented the greater part of the following area. From Stowford by the river to Iford, thence in an easterly direction, but in a broken line, along Westwood parish boundary as far as, and even a little farther than, the cross-roads (between Bradford and Winfield) called "Dainton's Grave:" then, southerly, to the present Winfield Manor House, and thence back by the present public road to Stowford. On a large county map such as Andrews and Dury's a general idea of this area is easily obtained. This will explain what is otherwise difficult to understand, how "Withenham" could have been assessed for 5 hides in Domesday Book. The area just described is now occupied by land chiefly belonging to the

parishes of Farley and Winfield, between which the ancient lands of Rowley have been divided: but it includes also some fields of Westwood, and one or two pieces of Bradford parish, all of which it is certain from authentic documents, were once part of Rowley.

#### CHURCH AND ADVOWSON.

The church was dedicated to St. Nicholas. It had a nave, chancel, and church-yard: and is said to have stood in Rowley Lane, about half-way between Farley and Westwood, at a spot where the lane widens into an open green, still called by some, Holy Green. No traces, however, of foundations have been detected in the lane itself, even in very dry seasons. Just at this point an old pack-horse road from Stowford to Iford crosses Rowley Lane, and in one of the fields at the crossing, a pond and certain traces of buildings, barton and orchard, mark the site of Rowley Farm-house. In another field, on the opposite side of Rowley Lane, are other indications of buildings. The church may have stood there, but no interments seem to have been met with. The spot is so lonely and the habitations, even in its most populous days, must have been so few, that unless some person of consequence or great piety once lived there, it is strange that a church should have been built at all, the church of Westwood being not much more than a quarter of a mile off. But Rowley being an independent parish, with a Rector, it was probably thought right that it should have a church of its own.

It appears, from the Act of Annexation to Farley, that Rowley Church was intended to be preserved, the parishioners of Rowley being, by the document, exempted from paying towards the maintenance of the nave of Farley Church, on condition of maintaining their own. Their chancel was to be kept up by the Rector of Farley. All the church ornaments, vestments, &c., of Rowley to remain as they were. Masses to be said three times in the year, viz., on St. Nicholas's Day (6th Dec.), the Nativity of the B.V.M. (Sept. 8th.); and on the day of the Dedication of Rowley Church. For all other services and offices they were to attend at Farley. A special arrangement was made for observing in Farley Church the Obit of Lord Hungerford's father, Sir Thomas, who had died December 3rd, 1398; all the expenses of which were to be borne by the Rector of Farley on the strength of the addition to his income by the benefice of Rowley. Every 2nd Decem-

ber, the eve of the Obit, the Rector was to collect seven priests and say a solemn mass for the dead. On the 3rd a mass by the Rector and seven other masses by the others, "for the souls of Lord Hungerford's father and mother, for his own and his wife's, during their lives, and likewise after their deaths." After which the seven chaplains were to dine with the Rector and receive 4d. a-piece for their pains. Thirteen poor folk were to attend the masses and to receive one penny each. Two wax tapers, each weighing one pound, were to be kept continually burning during the ceremonies. Failing performance of these injunctions, the Rector was to pay a fine of xx shillings towards the building of Wells Cathedral, and to be suspended from all the emoluments of both Churches.

As Rowley Church was only to be made use of three times a-year, it was not likely to be kept up very long, but at what time it was entirely taken away is not known.

The Registers of Sarum have preserved the names of six Rectors of Wittenham *alias* Rowley.

A.D.		RECTOR.	PATRON.
1299	Ecclesia Wytttenham	Richard de Pulton	Nicholas de St. Maur, Kt.
1363	E. Witham <i>alias</i> Rowle	John Benet	The King for the heirs of Nicholas St. Maur, decd.
—	E. "Wytttenham" Roly	Roger Holford	The "King," for the heir of Sir Richard St. Maur.
1409	in Archdiac Sarum }	John Corbyn, <i>vice</i> R. H.	Same for the same.
1410	E. Wittenham Rowly	John Fenton, <i>v.</i> Corbyn	
1419	E. Wittenham Rowely	Richard Cyddeleygh } on resign: of J. Fenton	The King.
1421	" "	[Name not given]	" "

In the *Valor Eccles. H.* viij., a "Portion of viij pence per annum" is entered as payable to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum from the church of Rowley: and from lands at "Rewleigh juxtà Farleigh" 14s. a-year was paid to the Priory of Henton Charter House. The Rector of Rowley had been used also to pay 6s. 8d. a-year to the Abbey of Shaftesbury, which payment at the time of the *Val. Eccl.* (1534) continued to be made by the Rector of Farley.

From the Union of these two little parishes a great deal of confusion has continually arisen. The parish of Rowley being in co. Wilts, has been for civil purposes associated

with adjoining Wiltshire parishes. In 1439 "Westwood and Roughley" were returned as one tithing (*Wilts Mag.* xij. p. 118). In 1568 "Trowle and Rowley" are called one tithing (*Muster Roll.*). In 1569, "Rowley, Trowle and Winfield" go together and provide one tithingman (*Subsidy Roll.*). In the old Court Rolls of Bradford Manor, "Winfield and Rowley." Some lands, again, called Rowley pay rates to Winfield parish, others called Rowley, to Farley parish. Still greater is the confusion in matters "spiritual." The old church terriers of Farley show that in 1675 many acres of land lying in and intermingled with the lands of other parishes, Westwood, Bradford, and Winfield, were nevertheless lands of the parish of, and titheable to, Farley. All these had been undoubtedly part of Rowley parish, added to Farley by the "Annexation," but through uncertainty of neglect, they have been lost to Farley parish. The glebe lands also of the old parish of Rowley have been a fruitful source of difficulty; even those which belong, without any sort of doubt, to the Rector of Farley, nevertheless lie scattered all over Winfield; and about sixty years ago, there was an expensive litigation necessary to establish rights. As to the tithes: there are some fields in Winfield, rateable to that parish, but paying tithe to Farley. In some instances, one and the same field pays one moiety to one Rector, the other moiety to the other. At the Tithe Commutation in 1836-8, all these matters were, at great trouble and expense, investigated and settled; but fresh comers into the parish of Winfield are sometimes not a little puzzled to understand why they are called upon to pay rent-charge in lieu of tithes, not only to their own clergyman, but to the incumbent of another parish in a different diocese. The example set by Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G., temp. Hen. VI. in uniting and annexing a church in one county and diocese, with a church in a different county and diocese, is one which Patrons, Bishops and Rectors, as they love parochial simplicity and peace, will do wisely—never to follow.

The lands of the old parish of Rowley have passed through the following hands: 1. ALVET. Temp. Edw. Conf: 2. ST. LO. A.D. 1066. 3. CANTILUPE, A.D. 1272. 4. ZOUCHE and ST. MAUR, A.D. 1299-1427. 5. HUNGERFORD, A.D. 1427-1687. 6. BAYNTUN, A.D. 1687-1700. The estate was then divided. Wiltshire Park Farm has since belonged to the successive owners of Iford (who claim the manorial rights of Rowley), Chandler, Turner, Gaisford and now Rooke. The other part, Rowley Farm (the house having been taken down) became and has continued to be, part of Stowford Farm.



ACT OF UNION AND ANNEXATION  
OF THE TWO CHURCHES OF  
FARLEY HUNGERFORD IN THE DIOCESE OF BATH & WELLS  
AND  
ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM IN THE DIOCESE OF SARUM. (1)  
24 November, A.D. 1428.

To all the faithful in Christ unto whom these present letters shall come and whom either now or hereafter the matters herein written may in anywise concern: JOHN by Divine permission BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS,<sup>(2)</sup> Greeting, &c.

BE it known to all by these presents that we have lately received from our Reverend Brother ROBERT by the grace of God LORD BISHOP OF SARUM<sup>(3)</sup> certain Letters sealed with his seal directed unto us, and presented on behalf of the Noble and Puissant Lord, The LORD WALTER HUNGERFORD, LORD OF HEYTESBURY AND HOMET, and Patron of the Parish Churches of FARLEY HUNGERFORD in our Diocese, and of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM in the Diocese of Sarum: whereof the tenor is as follows:—

“To the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ, the LORD JOHN, by the Grace of God BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, ROBERT by Divine permission BISHOP OF SARUM, Health and continual increase of sincere love.

On the part of the Noble Lord, the LORD WALTER HUNGERFORD LORD OF HEYTESBURY AND HOMET, and Patron of the Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM in our diocese, it hath been by his own suggestion set forth unto us that the said Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM which was wont to be governed and ordered by secular Chaplains,<sup>(4)</sup> successively thereunto admitted, taking and exercising the charge

(1) The Latin document, here translated, was discovered in the fine Cartulary of the Hungerford family, (containing copies of more than 1300 deeds,) in the possession of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadsden, near Bruton, Co. Somerset, who many years ago kindly placed the volume at the present writer's service for a considerable time.

(2) John Stafford, appointed to Bath and Wells, 12th May, 1425. Translated to Canterbury, 1443. It may be mentioned here, that Archbishop Stafford is believed to have been born a few miles from Farley Castle, in the parish of North Bradley, at Southwick Court, which then belonged to his family. In North Bradley Church, attached to the North side, is a pretty little mortuary chapel, erected by the archbishop in memory of his mother Emma buried there.

(3) Robert Neville, appointed Bishop of Salisbury in A.D. 1427.

(4) That is, Priests who lived “in seculo,” in society among the people, like parish clergymen: as distinguished from “Regulars” who lived within the walls of their monasteries “ad regulas,” according to the “Rules” of their house.

of the said Church and the Parishioners, hath been so impoverished, and the fruits, profits, and emoluments thereof have become so poor and scanty, that, for a long time there hath been found no secular chaplain willing to undertake or to occupy the church or be admitted to the Title thereof, and thus the church itself and the charge of the same have long been and now continue to be desolate and neglected, without any one to officiate therein: And the said LORD WALTER HUNGERFORD is also, as we are informed, Patron of the Parish Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD in the diocese of Bath and Wells, which Church is very near the aforesaid Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM, the distance from the same not exceeding one half mile, so that Divine Service and the Offices of religion may be performed at the said Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM by the Rector of the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD and the said Parishioners of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM may conveniently go to the aforesaid Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD to receive the Sacraments and Sacramentals,<sup>(1)</sup> and to attend Divine Services: Therefore the aforesaid Lord, seeing the cure of the aforesaid Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM and the charge thereof so long neglected, and the parishioners deprived of the means of Divine worship, from the causes aforesaid, as it is alleged, hath made earnest suit to us, that we weighing these circumstances would give our consent and authority to carry into effect by force of law the Union and Consolidation of the said Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM with the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD so that the Offices of Religion may be fitly provided according to certain regulations hereafter for ever, for the Parishioners of the said church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM, by the Rector for the time being of the said church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD or some other chaplain in his stead.

“Upon all and each of these considerations, and after solemn inquisition made by trustworthy and discreet men set to procure the best information upon this matter, the Parishioners of the said Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM, with others herein concerned, having also been called together, by our authority and mandate, and the truth of the

(1) “Sacramentals.”—The word is used by Beza, (quoted in Hooker’s Eccl. Polity., Lib. iv., 1, 4. Edit. Keble,) to denote “any ceremony importing signification of spiritual things.” It is also used by H. Wharton on Burnet’s Hist. of Reformation: “Sacraments, Sacramentals, Dirigies.” Burn, Eccl. Law, 1, 67, calls *burials* and *tithes*, Sacramentals.

matters now stated, having been satisfactorily established before us by proofs and documents, and all and singular the premises above set forth to us by the aforesaid Lord WALTER having been found to be in all respects true; and the express consent of all parties therein interested having been specially required and duly communicated to us;

"WE do therefore by these presents convey unto you Reverend Father, our authority to act for us in the said Union and Annexation in form of law, requiring observance of the conditions following: That is to say:

"The Parishioners of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM shall not be bound to repair the Nave of the aforesaid Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD but only to repair and maintain the Nave of the Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM aforesaid.

"Furthermore, the Rector of the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD for the time being shall say or cause to be said in the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM every year hereafter for ever, One Mass on the feast of St. Nicholas (December 6) to whose honour the said Church is dedicated: And another Mass on the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (September 8). And that the Rector of the Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD and his successors shall each successively repair, and maintain at his own proper cost and expense the Chancel of the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM. Reserving moreover for the indemnification of ourselves and of our successors in our Church of Sarum, and of the Archdeacon of Sarum for the time being, in lieu of fees upon Institutions and Inductions to the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM, the following payments, viz., viii pence to ourselves and our successors Bishops of Sarum, viii pence to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, and also viii pence to the Archdeacon of Sarum, for the time being, to be well and truly paid every year after the Union aforesaid upon the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (25 March), by the Rector of the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD and his successors for ever in the same. Saving always in all things our Episcopal rights and those of our Archdeacon in the rents profits and charges from the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM due and accustomed from ancient times; saving also the dignity and diocesan privilege of our Church of Sarum as well as the bounds and precincts of our Diocese from all violation whatever.

"And we pray you that on the completion of this act, ye will vouchsafe to communicate to us, whatsoever ye shall have done therein by your Letters Patent ensealed with your seal, embodying within them, the contents of these presents.

Given under our Seal for Temporalities<sup>(1)</sup> at our Manor of REMMESBURY<sup>(2)</sup> 22nd September A.D. 1428, in the first year of our consecration.

“ Provided further that the Books, Vestments, and other ornaments of the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM shall remain in the said Church, to be preserved without any alienation whatsoever.

“ AND WHEREAS upon the receipt of these Letters from our Reverend Brother ROBERT, BISHOP OF SARUM, it hath been set forth and declared to us upon the part of the aforesaid Noble LORD WALTER HUNGERFORD LORD OF HEYTESBURY AND HOMET, Patron of both the aforesaid Churches of FARLEY HUNGERFORD and ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM, that all and singular the declarations made in the said Letters are true, and it hath been further made known to us on the part of the said Lord, that the Parish Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD being in his patronage, is moderately endowed, and that the profits and emoluments thereof have also so greatly decreased that he who is or shall be Rector of the Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD shall hardly be able out of the revenues thereof duly to meet and sustain the burdens incumbent on him as Rector; AND whereas the said Noble Lord hath in consequence thereof earnestly besought us that we would deign to take into our consideration all the particulars set forth in the Letters aforesaid, And, that for the relief as well of the Rector of the Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD and all his successors, as of the Church itself, and in order to lighten the burdens aforesaid, WE would consent to unite the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM its rights and appurtenances, with the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD to the proper use of every Rector of the Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD, and furthermore that we would do and ordain in due form what shall be required on this behalf, by our own authority and that of our Reverend Brother ROBERT LORD BISHOP OF SARUM as conveyed to us by our Reverend Brother in the Letters aforesaid. AND whereas in the meantime by the joint authority of our Reverend Brother and ourselves lawful

(1) “*Sigillum ad causas*:” meaning the particular seal used by Ecclesiastics in office, Chapters, &c., in executing deeds relating to matters of worldly business. This custom existed in the previous century, the 14th. “*Pour le temporel*” is the explanation given in the preface to “*Collection de Sceaux*.” Paris, 1863.

(2) Ramsbury, In the North east of Wiltshire: from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1075 the seat of a distinct Bishopric: after that and at the time of the date of this document, one of the residences of the Bishop of Sarum.

enquiry hath been made into the circumstances, and by inspection of muniments, deeds, and other evidences produced in this behalf by the Noble Lord, it doth appear that as concerning our present purpose they are thoroughly sustained by truth, We therefore JOHN BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS lawfully proceeding upon the petition of the said Noble Lord in the matter of this union, IN THE NAME OF CHRIST to which we now appeal, by the authority and with the license and consent of our Reverend Brother ROBERT BISHOP OF SARUM and with the goodwill and consent of all herein concerned (grave and careful discussion having been first holden with the same) have declared and by these presents do declare that for the union of the said church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM to the Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD we do find in the premises full, true, sufficient, profitable, meet and lawful cause.

“MOREOVER for the benefit of both the Parish Churches aforesaid and of the Parishioners of the Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM and to the end that they may not any longer be deprived of Divine offices or of the Sacraments and Sacramentals of the Church, nor be left any longer destitute of spiritual advantages, With the consent of our Revd. Brother, ROBERT, BISHOP OF SARUM, Diocesan of the said Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM and of all others herein concerned, after due and proper notice first given, and faithfully adhering to the requirements made in this behalf by the laws, By our authority as Ordinary, as well as by licence of our Revd. Brother ROBERT, BISHOP OF SARUM Diocesan of the said Church, herein conveyed to us :

“We do canonically unite incorporate and annex the Parish Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM with all its rights and appurtenances to the Parish Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD and do grant it to the proper use of every Rector of FARLEY HUNGERFORD and of the Church itself, to be held by them for ever.

“Furthermore that it shall be lawful for every Rector for the time being of the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD by himself or by his lawful representative upon authority of these presents to enter into the said Parish Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM and into the actual possession of the same, and to take and obtain possession thereof, and having taken, to keep and hold ; and to receive all profits, rents, revenues, rights, tithes, oblations and obventions whatsoever due or belonging to the said Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM and the same to apply to the use and

advantage of the said Rector, for the time being, of the Parish Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD for his own relief and for the support of the burdens aforesaid.

“MOREOVER, that it shall be lawful for the Rector for the time being of the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD to receive and to admit all parishioners of the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM both that now are and hereafter for ever shall be, to attend Divine Service and to take and receive the Sacraments and Sacramentals of the church from the Rector of the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD or his deputy: And for ourselves and our Rev<sup>d</sup>. Brother ROBERT, BISHOP OF SARUM we do give and grant our leave and license to the said Parishioners of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM to frequent the said Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD for attendance on Divine Service and for receiving the Sacraments and Sacramentals of the Church, without seeking leave or license from any other for the same.

“APPOINTING and ordaining, and thus we appoint, ordain and decree; That by virtue of the said Incorporation and Annexation, so long as they hold good and endure, and by force and under protection thereof, the said Rector for the time being of FARLEY HUNGERFORD shall duly attend to the Cure of the Parishioners of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM, and shall hold the said Cure fully and effectually, and that all Parishioners whatsoever of the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM shall obey and wait upon every Rector for the time being or his Curate and shall acknowledge him as their own Rector or Curate and shall pay or cause to be paid to him every year for ever, and to his deputies, all tithes, oblations and other spiritual revenues whatsoever and whensoever issuing through and from them and their goods, belonging or rightly owing unto the Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM and shall duly satisfy him for the same.

“As to the repairs, improvement and restoration of the Nave of the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM and the Fence of the Church-yard of the said Church, and as to the provision and maintenance of the ornaments of the said Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM by right or custom, or agreeably to Provincial or Synodal Constitutions, which charges have hitherto pertained or been used to pertain to the Parishioners of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM, these we pronounce to belong unto the Parishioners of the Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM for ever.

“BUT our will is that they, the said Parishioners, shall in no wise be compelled to contribute to the repairs, improvements or renovation of the Nave of the Church of FARLEY

HUNGERFORD or of the Fence of the Church-yard of the said Church, or to the provision or repairs of Books or any Books or any ornaments of the said Church.

"ALSO as to the repairs and renovation of the Chancel of the Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM, so long as the union shall endure, these we ordain to belong to the Rector of FARLEY HUNGERFORD.

"WE also will and ordain by our Authority as Ordinary as well as by the authority conveyed to us by our Revd. Brother ROBERT, BP. OF SARUM: that every Rector of the said Church of FARLEY shall say or cause to be said every year, Masses and other Holy Services in the said Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM upon the FEAST OF ST. NICHOLAS (6 Dec.) in honour of whom the said Church is built and consecrated, and upon the day of the Nativity (Nov. 8) of the BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, and upon the day of the DEDICATION of the said church.

"AND forasmuch as in all likelihood there will be from this time forth no vacancies in the said Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM, in consequence of which, unless compensation be made, detriment would arise to our Revd. Brother ROBERT, BISHOP OF SARUM and to the Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Sarum within whose circuit the Church of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM is situate:

"WE therefore JOHN, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, by authority aforesaid, do ordain that in order to make good the rights of the Bishop of Sarum, the Dean and Chapter of Sarum and the Archdeacon of Sarum, proper indemnification be made unto the same. And our will is that the annual pensions before mentioned, to wit: viii pence to the Bishop of Sarum for the time being, viii pence to the Dean and Chapter, and viii pence to the Archdeacon of Sarum, shall be well and truly paid upon the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary or within eight days following by the Rector of FARLEY HUNGERFORD, or his deputy in his name, every year for ever.

"ALBEIT, by these our ordinances we intend no prejudice in any sort to the dignity of the Bishop of Sarum or the rules of his Diocese, nor to meddle with the jurisdiction, bounds and precincts, either of the Bishoprick or Archdeaconry of Sarum; but we will that they shall continue in their force, vigour and effect, as they have hitherto been, according to the full meaning of the law without any violation (whatsoever by reason of the premises.

"FURTHERMORE, we will and ordain that the Books, Vestments, and other Furniture of the Church of ROWLEY

*alias* WITTENHAM now or at any time thereunto belonging shall remain within the Parish of the said Church itself without any alienation whatsoever in any wise to be made; and we will that they may be kept in safety, so long as they shall last, by one of the Parishioners of the said village of ROWLEY *alias* WITTENHAM residing therein to be chosen and deputed by the common consent of the Parishioners themselves.

“AND whereas the emoluments of the aforesaid Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD being augmented by the union aforesaid, the charges afore and hereinafter mentioned can be more easily and without weariness endured, WE appoint, and with the consent of (JOHN GLOUCESTRE) now Rector of FARLEY HUNGERFORD, do ordain that the said (JOHN GLOUCESTRE) Rector of the said church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD and his successors for ever shall upon the ground of this annexation support and discharge the burdens hereinafter mentioned every year for ever, viz. :

“That upon the 2d day of December, [JOHN GLOUCESTRE] now Rector of the Church of FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD and every succeeding Rector for the time being, having there gathered unto him SEVEN CHAPLAINS specially sent for and invited for this purpose, shall solemnly chant and celebrate or cause to be chanted and celebrated, devoutly and with effect, in the said Church of FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD *A Service for the Dead*, viz. : a *Placcho* and a *Dirige*. And upon the 3rd day of the month of December, *A Solemn Mass* and *Seven other Masses* by the SEVEN CHAPLAINS aforesaid, so far as can by any means be done every year for ever : ‘*for the Souls of good memory of Sir Thomas Hungerford Knight, and of Johanna late his wife the deceased Parents of the aforesaid Walter Hungerford : And for the welfare of the Lord Walter himself and of Katherine his wife and of their Sons and Daughters so long as they shall live. And for the souls of the same Lord Walter and Katherine and of their sons and daughters after they have departed this life, and for the Souls of all the faithful deceased.*’ And upon the said 3rd day of December every year for ever the Rector and his successors shall treat the SEVEN CHAPLAINS there present and officiating to a fair entertainment of Meat and Drink. And, after dinner, upon the same day, to wit, the 3rd of December, they shall pay unto each of the said SEVEN CHAPLAINS Four Pence apiece for the service aforesaid. And the Rector and his successors shall cause to attend at the said *Masses*, every 3rd of Decr., *Thirteen Poor Folk*, to pray God for the Souls afore-



said, to each of whom when the said *Masses* are ended, shall be well and truly paid and delivered One penny in the name of the said souls.

“AND the said (JOHN GLOUCESTRE) now Rector of the Church of Farley Hungerford and his successors shall provide Two fair wax Tapers, each of them weighing of wax one pound, to burn continually during the whole time of the Chaunting of the *Service for the Dead* and the *Masses*, every year for ever.

“And we will and ordain that the Rector for the time being, shall be bound to provide in manner aforesaid and to be accountable for the charges of the Funeral Service, masses, entertainments, alms and wax tapers, under penalty of xx shillings to be applied to the building of our Cathedral Church of Wells, and on pain of being suspended from receiving the emoluments of the two churches aforesaid. And this penalty we hereby decree to be put in force against any Rector at once, and as often as he shall fail in this matter.

“Furthermore we do also appoint that before the present Rector shall enter upon the possession of the Church of ROWLEY *aliàs* WITTENHAM he shall be put to his corporal oath upon the Holy Gospels of God faithfully to observe the premises so far as they concern him, so long as he shall continue to be the Rector of the Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD, whilst this union and annexation shall endure. And in like manner let every Rector him succeeding in the same, at his Induction to the Church of FARLEY HUNGERFORD be bound by the like Oath conformably with this our Ordinance.

“Reserving always to ourselves and to our successors, Bishops of Bath and Wells, the right to alter these statutes, to take from or add to them, or otherwise adjust them, for the benefit of the Churches aforesaid.

“AND to this end that no one may hereafter call in question the original Letters (hereinbefore set forth) addressed to us by our Rev. Brother, ROBERT, BISHOP of SARUM, the whole tenor whereof is in these presents contained; and that no damage may accrue to the Rector of the Church of Farley Hungerford and his successors through non-exhibition of the same; seeing that the said original Letters of our Revd. Brother Robert, Bishop of Sarum cannot always be produced :

“WE, JOHN, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, upon the request of the Lord Walter Hungerford, Patron of both the Churches, and of the aforesaid (JOHN GLOUCESTRE,) Rector of the Church of Farley Hungerford, have specially commanded the exact purport of the Letters aforesaid to be

largely truly and wholly within these presents embodied and inscribed, in order that the same implicit reliance may be for ever thereon placed as on the original Letters themselves.

In Witness and assurance of which things all and singular, we have to these presents caused our seal to be attached.

“Given at our Place<sup>(1)</sup> in London the xxiv<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1428, and in the fourth year of our Consecration.”

(1) “Place,”—the proper word for a Bishop’s residence in or near London.—Burn’s Eccl. Law., vol. I., p. 218.



# MONTFORT OF FARLEY.<sup>1</sup>

HENRY DE MONTFORT, =  
A.D. 1200, Lord of Wel-  
low, Farley, and Nun-  
ney.

HENRY de Montfort, = .....  
Lord of Wellow, Farley,  
and half of Nunney,  
A.D. 1243.

ALEXANDER de Montfort, = .....  
Had half of Nunney from  
his brother, A.D. 1274.

NICHOLAS = AGNES de Montfort.  
Had lands at Bag-  
ridge, Wellow.

Sir NICHOLAS de Mont = AMICIA .....  
Had Forge-  
S<sup>o</sup>. Had lands at  
Southwick and  
Wellow, Farley, and half  
of Nunney.  
Tellsford, A.D.  
1325.

JOHN de Montfort, = SIBILLA. ROBERT de Mont = ALLANORA.  
Had lands at  
fort, of Chatley.  
Had a mill at Wel-  
low, A.D. 1312.

HENRY de Mont = ..... KANEFORD = CLEMENTIA Tur-  
fort of Nunney,  
A.D. 1279.  
dyn. of  
Twyndho.

PHILIP de Welles =  
leigh of Radstock,  
A.D. 1334. Bailiff  
of Wellow. Trustee  
for Burghersh.

Sir REGINALD de = ALLANORA.  
Montfort. Sold  
Farley to Burg-  
herah.

WILLIAM de = ROBERGE de  
Reigny, of  
East Lydford.

JOAN de  
Montfort.

JOHN, A.D. 1335.  
SIBILLA.

GEOFFRY de  
Montfort.  
THOMAS de  
Kaneford.

JOHN de Welles = THOMASINE de RALPH de = JOHAN de Wel-  
leigh. Tudgers- leigh, co- A daughter,  
Montfort. S.P. leigh. heires.  
heires.

REGINALD = JOAN, daughter  
de Reigny, of Sir Roger de  
Dageney.

ISABEL  
de Reigny.

JOHN de Lyne-  
ham and  
others.

JOHN de Mont-  
fort.  
HENRY.  
ALEXANDER, A.D. 1316.  
ALEXANDER.  
LAWRENCE, s. & h. 1335.  
THOMAS.  
ALEXANDER, whose heirs in-  
herited half Nunney when the  
"Fe de gre de sang" was  
written.

JOHN de Reigny,  
"qui mourut"  
S.P.

JOHN Delamer.  
S.P.

<sup>1</sup> The Table is constructed solely out of evidence supplied by the ancient title-deeds abstracted in the Appendix.

# Appendix.

## I.

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENTS IN THE HUNGERFORD CHARTULARY<sup>(1)</sup> RELATING TO THE FAMILIES OF DE MONTFORT, BURGHERSH AND HUNGERFORD, SUCCESSIVELY OWNERS OF FARLEIGH.

CONVEYANCE OF THE MANOR AND ADVOWSON OF FARLEIGH AND THE HUNDRED OF WELLOW FROM MONTFORT TO BURGHERSH, Nos. I. to XXXIX.

### Ancient Manorial Deeds.—Montfort.

## I.

PEDIGREE OF THE MONTFORT FAMILY IN OLD FRENCH. <sup>(2)</sup>

Le Pee de gre de Sank et de la Lyng de lez Seignours et Heires de Welwe et Farle-Mountfort en le Counte de Somset en Temps le Roi John et puis.

("The Pedigree of the Blood and Lineage of the Lords and "Heirs of Wellow and Farleigh-Montfort in the County of "Somerset, in the time of King John and since.")

Et en le premez an de Reigne le dit Roy John, Henry de Montfort fuist seignour des ditz manoirs de Farle & Welwe et autres manoirs et de la moyte de manoir de Nony, le quell Henry avoit issue Henry et Alisandre. Et le dit Henry le Fitz avoit issue Nichol Mountfort

(1) See page 78, note 1.

(2) In the Library of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, there is a copy of this and some other Old Montfort Family Deeds, partly French, partly Latin. See the Printed Catalogue of MSS. p. 46. The Tabular Pedigree annexed explains to the eye more clearly than this document, the genealogy of that part of the great Family of Mountfort which was connected with Farley.

Chivaler et Seignour des ditz manoirs.. Et le dit Nichol avoit issue Reginald de Montfort Chivaler, Roberge et Joane Filles a dit Nichol : Et Reynold avoit issue Thomasine la quele Thomasine File a dit Reynold prist a Baron John le Fitz Philip de Wyndesle et morerent sans issue entour eaux. Et la dite Roberge sœur a dit Reynolde prist a Baron William de Reyny les quelles William et Roberge avoient issue Reynold et Isabell. Et le dit Reynold prist a Feme Johane la fille Roger de Dageney Chivaler entre queux vynt John qui morust saunz issue. Et la dite Isabell sœur a dit Reynold et Fille a dite Roberge prist a Baron John de la Mare Chivaler les quesux avoient issue John le quell John morust saunz issue. Et Johane sœur a dite Roberge prist a Baron Richard de Lynam. Et le dit Richard avoit issue John et autres.

Et le dit Alisaundre Frere a dit Henry le seconde avoit issue Henry et celluy Henry avoit issue Geoffry. Et Geoffry avoit issue John. Et John avoit issue Henry. Et le dit Henry avoit issue Alisaundre. Et le dit Alisaundre avoit issue Alisaundre son fitz : Et le dit Alisaundre fitz Alisaundre avoit issue Laurence. Et le dit Laurence avoit issue Thomas . Qy Thomas avoit issue Alexandre qy heires sont a present Enheritez de la moyte de Manoir de Nony don et feoffement fait et Fine leve en le Court le Roy Henry fitz a Roy John l'an de son regne 27 (1242). Henry le Montfort fitz a Henry Montfort le premez a Alisandre son Frere a tenez a luy et sez Heiresdu dit Henry et de ses Heires.

## II.

2 July, 1286 A Plea by Nicholas de Montfort, Lord of the Hundred of Walewe, against Hugh Juvene, Tythingman, and the Tything of Newton, concerning a payment of viij shillings : an amicable adjustment whereby N. de M. quit claimed the viij shillings : and John St. Loe, Lord of Newton, conditioned that the Tythingman of Newton should attend twice a year at the Law-day to do suit according to the custom, and be punished for transgressions.

Dated London : Witnesses Wm. de Greyvill, Robert Fitz Payne, Richard de Enneburg, Robert de Panes, Simon de Torney, Robert de Suthon, Robert Malherbe and others.<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) We often find the names of a large number of important witnesses, as knights and gentlemen, from distant parts of a county, attached to deeds that relate to very small matters, such as the transfer of an insignificant bit of land, for which in our own days the names of a couple of ordinary witnesses would be enough. This is explained by the circumstance that for the sake of greater publicity, documents used to be attested at County Courts or Courts Leet, when magistrates, &c. were assembled. See "Hampson's Medii Ævi Calendarium," Vol. I. p. 14. Nicholson & Burn ("Hist. of Westmorland," I. 33, note,) give a similar explanation.

## III

3 July, 1286 A similar Agreement with Lady Agatha de Hawye  
 14 Edw. I. & John Doanng of Combhawye, to release the  
 Tything from an annual Fine of v shillings. Dated  
 London: Witnesses, William de Greyvill, Robert  
 Malerbe, Robert de Wodeton, Kts. Henry de Merlande,  
 Symon Ganard, and others.

## IV.

3 July, 1286 The same as to the Tything of Camelartune (Cam-  
 14 Edw. I. erton) between Nicholas de Montfort & Elyas Cotele,  
 Robert Modi, and Ralph the Reaper, for release of a  
 Fine of ix shillings. Dated London: same witnesses.

## V.

4 March, 1326 Reginald de Montfort conveys to Wm. & Roberge  
 19 Edw. II. de Reigny, for term of their several lives, certain rents  
 issuing from the Lands lately held of him by John &  
 Alice Stock in Farlegh Mountfort; they to render for  
 the same every year at Michaelmas a pair of gilt spurs.  
 Dated at Farlegh Montfort. Witnesses, Stephen Ware,  
 John Balon, Thomas de Conke, Wm. de Merton, Roger  
 de Whittokesmede.<sup>(1)</sup>

## VI.

Mar. 12, 1333 Reginald de Montfort, Kt. Lord of Farleigh, releases  
 7 Edw. III. to William de Reigny of Ludesford, and Roberge his  
 wife a Meadow called "The Budelmede" <sup>(2)</sup> Witn:  
 Walter de Pavely, John de Palton, Oliver de Dynham,  
 Kts., Thomas de Panes, sen., Thos. de Whittokesmede,  
 John de Balon of Dunkerton, Robert de Whittokes-  
 mede, &c. Dated at Farley.

(1) "Whittokesmede is a hamlet in Wellow. The name, (like that of Trudoxmead" near Frome, and others) means the *meadow of Whittocke*, some early proprietor; and, though sometimes wrongly spelled Whitoxmead, has nothing to do, as some have fancied, with a *white ox*, and the sacrifices of the Druids! As a family name (derived from the place), it occurs in the Paston Letters, No. xxxi. (C. Knight's Edit. p. 21). James Gresham, writing from London in 1459 to John Paston, that he had heard of "nine or ten thousand men being up in Wiltshire," says that "he had this news of the report of Whittock's mede." The Editor of the Letters, not knowing it to be an old Wilts and Somerset family name, inserts "(? maid)": as if the informant had been some Mr. Whittock's daughter or servant-girl! In Wilts, *temp.* Edw. VI. there was a "Whittokesmede's Leet" at Trowbridge: probably the Manor Court of some landowner of that name held there.

(2) This is still the name of a field, Bittle-mead, in Farley Parish, over against Stowford. "Byde-well" is not an uncommon name in the West of England for a spring of water.

## VII.

6 Feb. 1333. Reginald de Montfort, Kt., appoints Thomas Hockele 7 Edw. III. and Nicholas de Bonham his attorneys to deliver seisin to Bartholomew de Burghersh, Senr. Kt: of two pieces of meadow in Wellow; and two called Mulhammes in Wilts; with the Advowson of Farleigh Montfort; according to a Deed thereunto pertaining. Dated at Devises.

## VIII.

Sunday after Reginald de Montfort agrees to levy at York a Fine St Lawrence's of the Manors of Farleigh Wellow and the Hundred day, 1334 of Wellow, and of the Reversion of the Manor of For- 8 Edw. III. gelynych: or to forfeit 80 marks to Philip de Welleslegh.<sup>(1)</sup> Dated at Keynsham. (Old French.)

## IX.

31 July, 1334, Indenture between Sir Reginald de Montfort & 8 Edw. III. Philip de Welleslegh: in which Sir R. M. enters into a Recognizance of Statute Merchant in £2000: to appear at York and levy a Fine of the Manors of Wellow & Twyniho, Farleigh Montfort, & the Reversion of Forgelynych, now held in dower by his (Sir Reginald's) Mother, Amice.

Dated Keynsham. (Old French.)

## X.

13 Jany. 1335. Indenture, Reginald de Montford, Kt. grants to 8 Edw. III. Wm. & Roberge de Reigny 20 shillings of Rent for lands on lease for the lives of John of Wodeberwe [Woodborough, near Radstock], Elelota his wife, & John their son. And 5 shillings rent paid by Alice de Stok for other lands in Farlegh Montfort in special tail, reversion to R. de M. Witn: Walter de Pavely of Stratton, John de Paltone, Oliver D. Denham, Kts. John de Pederton, John Balon, Thomas Whittokesmede, John Ganard. Dated at Wellewe.

## XI.

Reginald de Montfort quit-claims the same. (The same witnesses as the last.) Dated at Welewe.

## XII.

16 May, 1337 Reginald de Montfort quit-claims to Walter de 11 Edw. III. Pavely the Hundred of Wellow, for 41 years. Dated Wellow. (Old French.)

(1) This is still the name of a solitary house about two miles South of the City of Wells, Co. Som.

## XIII.

19 May, 1337 Reginald de Montfort quit-claims the Hundred of  
11 Edw. III. Welewe to Walter de Pavely, Kt. Witnesses, John  
de Palton, Oliver de Deynham, Edward Stradelyngh,  
John de Saint Lo, Kts., Thomas de Wythokesmede,  
John Balon, John de Camelertone, and others. Dated  
Farley Mountfort.

## XIV.

22 June, 1337 Wm. de Reyny of Ludford conveys The Budel-  
11 Edw. III. mede within the Manor of Farlegh to Henry Lord  
Bishop of Lincoln & Lord Bartholomew de Burghersh  
his Brother. Witn: Walter de Rodeney, Thomas de  
Gornay, Walter de Pavely, Alan de Cherletone, "Geo-  
cio Bayouse," (1) Kts., John de Yford, Baldwyn Pyk,  
Henry de Merland, Robert Panes, John de Bourne.  
Dated Farlegh.

## XV.

30 June, 1337 Release of the same. Witn: Alan de Cherletone,  
11 Edw. III. and others as before. Dated Farlegh.

## XVI.

March, 1338. Walter Pavely releases to Philip de Wellesleigh,  
12 Edw. III. the Hundred of Welewe. Witn: Thomas de Gournay,  
John de St. Lo, Kts. John de Pederton, John Balone,  
Godfrey de la Grene, and many others. Dat. Wellow.

## XVII.

6 April 1338. Reginald de Montfort, Kt. quit claims to Philip de  
12 Edw. III. Wellesleigh the Hundred of Welewe. Witn: Walter  
de Pavely, Thos. de Gournay, Kts. Robert de Panes,  
John de Pederton, John Balone, Thos. de Panys, Roger  
de Estrete, Reginald de Clavyle. Dated at Stratton  
Seynt Vigour.

## XVIII.

14 Jany. 1338. Reginald de Montfort, Kt. quit-claims to Philip de  
12 Edw. III. Wellesleigh, the Hundred of Welewe: and all his  
right in Pleas, Amerciaments, Rents, Fines, Customs,  
and Assize of Bread & Beer; Hue & Cry & Shedding

(1) *Bayous*; a Warwickshire name. Among the tilters in 1309 at  
the tournament at Dunstable, was Sir Wm. Bayous, whose pennon bore  
"Gules 2 bars and in chief 3 escallops arg. (Coll. Top. & Gen. iv. 64.)



Blood, Weifs, Strays, "Cumeling" (?)<sup>(1)</sup> in the said Hundred, and in a place where the Hundred ought to be held: and in other places, to wit, Gallows Stoup Tumbrell<sup>(2)</sup> and Pillory; where the Judgments and also the Executions of the Hundred ought to take place. Witn: Thos. de Gorney, John Champeneye and others. Dated at Radestoke.

## XIX.

Sunday after Reginald de Montfort, Kt. quit-claims to Philip de Trinity. Wellesleigh the Meadow called "La More" in Wel-  
16 Aug. 1338 lewe; held by Thomas de Whythokesmede. Same witnesses. Dated at Radstock. (Old French.)

## XX.

No date. Wm. Pulet, Bailiff of the Fees of Hugh le Des-  
(Old French) spencer, acknowledges the receipt of a Fine of Ten Marks from Philip de Wellesleigh for entry on the Hundred of Wellewe purchased by him: (a Fee to the Court of the Honour of Gloucester. See within. No. LXXIII.)

## XXI.

1338. Reginald de Montfort, Kt. grants to Phil. de  
12 Edw. III. Wellesleigh, one acre in Farley Mountfort called "Moremulham," with the Advowson of the Church of Farlegh. Witn: John de Borne, and others above named. Dated at Farleigh Mountfort.

## XXII.

20 April, 1340. Wm. de Reigny, son of Wm. de Reigny of Lude-  
14 Edw. III. ford, gives &c. to Henry Burghersh Bp. of Lincoln, and Bartholomew his Brother, the xx shillings Rent which John of Wodeburgh, Eva his wife, and John their son, pay him for Lands in Farlegh Mountfort for term of their lives: and the reversion thereof. Witn: John of Palton, Walter de Pavely, Kts. John Balon and others. Enrolled in Chancery.

(1) "Cumeling: so the word is written, but the sense is uncertain. In a Hundred Roll (quoted Somersetsh. Archæol. Proceedings, xxxii, 74.) a word something like it occurs, (and, as in the present case,) in connexion with waifs and strays—"seizure of stray cattle, *sive cuneligges*;" and it is suggested that perhaps "*cunicularis*, rabbit warrens, is meant. But in legal documents, rabbit warrens generally occur in connexion with parks, chases, and the like; not with "waifs and strays."

(2) By Statute 51 Hen. IV. "Pillory and Tumbrel ('ducking stool,')" were the punishment of fraudulent bailiffs and seneschals convicted. "Stoup" was a post for whipping purposes.

XXIII.

11 June, 1341. Last Will of Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln  
15 Edw. III. (in Latin). By a Bill annexed to his Will he leaves to his Brother Bartholomew de Burghersh all his estate in Farleigh & Welewe which he had by grant from Philip de Welleslegh: and which Philip recovered from Reginald de Montfort for a debt of £2000, with £400 damages.

The Bishop charges his Brother with the payment of 200 Marks to the Executors of this his Will, for their trouble before they deliver up the estates.

This "Bill" was detached from the Last Will, copied into a separate Instrument and sealed, by Master Richard de Lychefelde; and under the seal of his Notary was delivered into the custody of Nicholas de Falleye, Parson of the Church of Burton.

XXIV.

15 May, 1342. Royal Grant of Free Warren in the domains of  
16 Edw. III. Farlegh and Welewe to Barthol: de Burghersh: except where they lie within the bounds of our Forest. Witn: at Westminster by Archb. of Canterbury, R. London, R. Coventry and Lichfield, Henry de Lancaster Earl of Derby, Richard Earl Arundell, Thomas de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, Robert Poinyng our Chancellor, Wm. de Cusance, Treasurer.

XXV.

1343. Wm. de Reigny grants to Barth. de Burghersh 7  
17 Edw. III. shill. rent issuing from lands held of him in Farlegh Mountfort by Roger and Isabella Stock. Witn: Walter de Rodeneye, Walter de Pavely, Kts. Rob. de Panes, Reginald Clavyle, and others.

XXVI.

11 Dec. 1345. Royal Sanction to the Release of the Hundred of  
19 Edw. III. Welewe by Reginald de Montfort to Philip de Welleslegh, the said Hundred being held of other than us. Dated at Clipstone.

XXVII.

17 June, 1346 Reginald de Montfort quit-claims to Barth. de Bur-  
20 Edw. III. gherseh, Kt. the Manors of Welewe & Farlegh-Montfort with the Advowson of the Church of Farlegh Montfort. Witn: John Darcy, Junr. John de Mohun, John Howard, Maurice de Bruyn, Thos. de Bourne, John de Wynkefeld, Kts. Master Simon de Islip,

Peter de Gildesborough, Canons of St. Mary, Lincoln, John de Mershton, Wm. de Cary, Robert Russel, Roger de Pykering. Dated at Rowemore, Co. Southampton.

## XXVIII.

9 Nov. 1346. Wm. de Reigny having granted to Barth. de Burghersh and Robert Russel a rent which Walter de (Old French) Pavely, Kt. pays him for lands held for the lives of Walter and Maud his "compaignie," Walter de Pavely signifies that he acknowledges his fealty to them. Dated at Stratton.

## XXIX.

10 Nov. 1346. Richard Creme has paid relief (accapitavit) to 20 Edw. III. Barth. de Burghersh, Senr. Kt. and Robert Russel, for services due for messuages &c., in the Vill of Welewe and Hamlet of Twynyho, which he claims to hold of them by feoffment of Wm. de Reigny formerly the Lord. Dated at Farlegh Mountfort.

XXIX<sup>A</sup>.XXIX<sup>B</sup>.XXIX<sup>C</sup>.

Do. Wm. Foret, Alicia Creme, & John Soelf, the same.

## XXX.

11 Jan. 1347. Reginald de Montfort releases xx marks to Barth: 20 Edw. III. de Burghersh. Witn: John Maudyt, Hildebrand de London, Kts., John Forstburi, Nicholas Lambard, Wm. de Whiteclive, Robert Russell, John de Polton, Wm. Atte Welde, Wm. de Cary and others. Dated at Marlebergh.

## XXXI.

Trin. Term. Final Concord. Richard de Bourne, Parson of the 1347. Church of Winfrid Deford (Co. Dorset), confirms 21 Edw. III. to Michael and Alice de Sandon for 200 marks of silver, lands, tenements and services in Bourne, Langford, Bradefeld, Legh, Aldewyke, Bodecombe, Welles, Churchill and Farley Mountfort, for term of their lives. Amongst the rest 12 acres in Wells held by Petronilla de Welyngton: and 55 acres of meadow, wood and pasture in Farlegh Mountfort, which the said Petronilla now holds in dowder, being part of the inheritance of the said Richard de Bourne. Also the homage and service of John Cas, Robert Cas, Wm. Tappynwere, Wm. Bodde, Thomas Scotyn, Wm. Lotyn, Wm. Crillis, Richard le Somet, Editha la Toucher, Wm. Stourtour, John le Tayllour, Osbertus le Wowere, Will. Noyser, Rob. Crydenhull, John

Dullebyry, John Brode, Adam Gille, John Skynner, John Curtays, Thos. Cokerel, Godfrey Hulloke, Richard de Legh, Lucy "quæ fuit Ade Webbe," Wm. le Shepherd, Wm. le Yonge, Robert le Thresher, Robert le Baker, and John le Flockere.

XXXII.

Easter Term, Final concord; for the purchase of the Manor of 1347. Farlegh and Welewe by Barth. de Burghersh from Reginald de Montfort with the Advowson of Farlegh.

XXXIII.

18 Oct. 1347. Thomas Cary, Sheriff of Somerset, acknowledges 22 Edw. III. receipt of vi Marks for license to Barth. de Burghersh to purchase the said Manors and Advowson, and the Hundred of Welewe. Dated Welewe.

XXXIV.

25 April, 1349. Agnes Hubard, dau. and heir of Roger Hubard, 23 Edw. III. conveys to John Chamber, Thomas West and Ralph Cutford, all her hereditary lands in Mountesfortes Farlegh. Witn: John de Panes, Thomas Wolmonger, John Luyde, William Budde, Roger Stock and others. Dated Mountesfort Farlegh.

XXXV.

About 3 May, 1349. Chamber, West and Cutford grant to Thos. Butesford, Clerk, and Agnes dau. and heir of Roger Hubard 23 Edw. III. in special tail, with remainder to right heirs of Thomas, all the lands granted to them by Agnes. Same Witnesses. Dated Mountefort Farlegh.

XXXVI.

29 Sep. 1355. Præcipe to John St. Lo, Escheator of Somerset to 29 Edw. III. put Barth: de Burghersh, junr. into full possession of the lands, &c. of his Father Barthw., lately deceased in Gascony in the Court of the Black Prince. Dated Sandwich.

Certificate appended by the Escheator that the same had been done. Dated at Welewe.

XXXVII.

End of Septr. 1356. Release by Robert Russell (of North Ledyard) to Bartholomew de Burghersh, Kt. of the Manors of 30 Edw. III. Welewe and Farlegh Mountfort. Witn. Walter de Pavely of Tellisford, John Seynlo, Walter de Rodeney, Kts. John de Pederton, Thomas de Combe. Dated at Farlegh Mountfort.

## XXXVIII.

31 Jany. 1369. Release to Bartholomew de Burghersh by Steel,  
43 EDW. III. Wyndesore and Gyldesburgh of the said Manors and  
Advowsons of Farlegh and Welewe: and £50 Rent  
out of the said Manors granted to them by the said  
Barthol: de Burghersh. Dated Hendene.

## XXXIX.

Same date. The same, by Walter Pavely. Dated London.

[N.B. Pavely, Wyndesore and Gyldesborough, with  
Sir Thomas Hungerford, were Exors. of the Will of  
Barth: de Burghersh.]

DEEDS RELATING TO THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MANOR  
AND ADVOWSON OF FARLEGH AND THE HUNDRED OF  
WELLOW, FROM THE BURGHERSH TO THE HUNGERFORD  
FAMILY.

## XL.

15 Mar. 1369, (French.) Wm. Street, Robert Perle, and Thomas  
43 EDW. III. Mortimer, Attornies for Edward Lord Despencer,  
Lord of the Honour of Gloucester, give licence to  
Barth. de Burghersh to enfeoff Bleobury,<sup>(1)</sup> Corf,  
Goldsborough, Leie, and Colyngbourne in the Manors  
of Farley Mountfort and the Advowson of the Church  
and Hundred of Welewe; as has been done by a Deed  
of feoffment; and that the said Bleobury and Corf  
when they have received the said Manors may enfeoff  
Thomas Hungerford and Eleanor his wife. Dated  
London.

## XLI.

Same date. (French.) John Dauteseye Chivaler, Steward to  
Edward Lord Despencer, gives similar license in name  
of his Lord. Dated London.

## XLII.

Same date. (French.) Barth. de Burghersh for a certain sum  
of money has made over to Bleobury, &c., all his  
goods and "meubles" in Welewe and Farlegh  
Mountfort. Dated London.

## XLIII.

16 Mar. 1369. Barth. de Burghersh, Kt. gives and grants to Bleo-  
43 EDW. III. bury, as above, his Manors of Farlegh Mountfort and  
Welewe, and the Advowson of Farlegh Mountfort,

(1) John Bleobury, Prebendary of Sarum and Exor. of Will of  
Bishop Edington. See Leland Itin. IV. 25.

with all rights, &c. Witn: John de St. Lo, Thomas Kingston, Edw. Stradelyng, Kts., John Panes, Henry Ford and others. Dated at Farlegh Mountfort.

XLIV.

Same date. Barth. de Burghersh appoints Thomas Hungerford, Attorney, with Delamere, Stourton and Warneford, to deliver said Manors to Bleobury. Dated at Hendon.

XLV.

Same date. Bleobury, Corf, &c. appoint Panes, Polton, John Marays and Nicholas Coly to deliver to Barth. de Burghersh seizin of the said Manors. Dated London.

XLVI.

20 Mar. 1369. (French.) Barth. de Burghersh gives notice to all  
43 Edw. III. Tenants that he has granted to Bleobury, &c., said Manors: and that they are to do service to him. Dated Hendon.

XLVII.

26 Mar. 1369. (French.) Matthew de Sutton, Tenant at Littleton  
43 Edw. III. near Welewe, gives notice that he has done fealty to Bleobury, &c. Lords of Welewe, of which Manor his lands are held in chief. Dated Welewe. See also No. LXXVII.

XLVIII.

27 Mar. 1369. (French.) Walter de Pavely of Stratton, the same and has done attornment by paying one denier for lands which he holds for life in Tellisford and Farlegh. Dated Palton.

XLIX.

2 April, 1369. Barth. de Burghersh releases to Bleobury the Manors  
43 Edw. III. of Farle and Welewe. Dated Hendon.

L.

3 April, 1369. Barth. de Burghersh, Kt. acknowledges the receipt  
43 Edw. III. of 600 Marks (£400) from Thomas Hungerford in part payment of 1100 Marks (£733 6s. 8d.) due for certain lands under a recognizance of £1000: whereof 600 Marks (£400) was to be paid at the Octaves of Easter next after the date of the defcasance; 250

Marks (£166 13s. 4d.) at the Feast of Ascension, and 250 Marks (£166 13s. 4d.) at the Feast of All Saints. Dated Hendon. <sup>(1)</sup>

The following is the text of this document :

Sachent toutz gentz nous Barthol. de Burghersh, Chivaler avoir rescieu de Thomas Hungerford, sys centz marcs des Esterlinges en partie de paiement de unsse cent marcs à nous dewes pur certains Terres et Tenements par nous au dit Thomas venduz sur quy il est oblige à nous en Mill livres par Reconisance en la Chancellerie nostre Seignr. le Roy sur une defesance quil paie denz les utaux <sup>(2)</sup> del Pasch prochein apres la date de dite Defesance sys centz marcs et al Fest de toutz Seintz adonques ensuant deux centz et synkaunt marcz que a donke le dit reconisance soit pur null Des queux sys centz marcz pur le Terme de Utaux avaunt dit Jeo me recounte estre paie et le dit Thomas eut quite par cestes enseales de notre seal. Done a Hendon le 3 jour d' Aprill en le semaigne de Pasch l'an du Roy Edouard tierce 43.

## LI.

27 April, 1369. (French.) Strete, Perle and Mortimer, Attorneys 43 Edw. III. for Edward Despencer, Lord of Morgan and Morganok, have recd. of Bleobury, &c., tenants of Welewe and Farle Mountfort held under the Honour of Gloucester, and which they have by feoffment from Barth. de Burghersh—a fine in the name of their Lord. Dated "Loundres."

## LII.

30 April, 1369. Margaret, Widow of Barth. de Burghersh, releases the Manors aforesaid and right of Dowry, &c., to Bleobury, &c. Dated London.

## LIII.

6 May, 1369. Bleobury, Corf, &c. grant said Manors of Welewe 43 Edw. III. and Farle Mountforte, Advowson of Farlegh, and Hundred of Welewe, which they had by feoffment of Barth. de Burghersh, to Thomas Hungerford, and Alianore his wife. Dated London.

## LIV.

Ditto. Bleobury, &c. appoint Panes, Polton, &c. to deliver possession of same to Thomas Hungerford. Dated London.

(1) In "Testam. Vetusta," p. 76. Bartholomew de Burghersh is said to have died on 5th April, 1369. If so, this Deed is dated two days before his death.

(2) The "Utas" or Octave: the seventh day after a Feast, or the eighth, if the day of the Feast be included.

LV.

10 May, 1369. Matthew de Sutton has done fealty to Thomas Hungerford, as Lord of Welewe, for lands held by him in Littleton juxtà Welewe. Dated Litleton.

LVI.

20 May, 1369. Wm. son and heir of Wm. Banastre<sup>(1)</sup> releases to Bleobury, &c. all rights to the Manor and Advowson of Farlegh, &c. Dated Farle.

LVII.

10 Jan. 1370. Thomas Hungerford and Alianor his wife appoint 44 Edw. III. Pederton and Holt to receive the Manors aforesaid. Dated Holt.

LVIII.

4 Feby. 1370. Walter Pavely, Kt. and John Gyldeburgh, Exors. 44 Edw. III. to Barth. de Burghersh, have received from Thomas Hungerford £1000, according to a Bond in Chancery. Dated London.

LIX.

21 Mar. 1370. Know all men, &c. Whereas Thomas Hungerford, 44 Edw. III. by a Bond dated May 1369, owes Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, Kt., £1000: Burghersh agrees that if Thomas Hungerford will pay 8 April next £400: at All Saints £166 13s. 4d.: and at Ascension £166 13s. 4d. and Bleobury, &c. will allow an Annuity of £30 from Welewe and Farle: and Thomas Hungerford will allow another Annuity (both of them for life of Barth. de Burghersh) of £20 from his lands at Warminster, Sutton, and Heytsbury: then the Bond to be of none effect.<sup>(2)</sup>

LX.

6 May, 1370. Thomas Hungerford to farm lets, to John Attewode, 44 Edw. III. Robert Loundres, Kts., John Corf, Walter de Sevenhampton<sup>(3)</sup> Clerks, Robert Ramshull, John Warnford and others, for 60 years at £100, the Manors of Farle Montfort and Welewe. Witn: John Delamare, Kt., Henry de Forde, John Pederton, John Whittokesmede, Wm. Harsrigge and others. Dated Farley Mountfort.

(1) This seems to be an error of the Scribe, for "Burcester." The widow of Sir Bartholomew Burghersh remarried Sir William Burcester.

(2) The two dates in this document, May 1369 and March 1370, are inconsistent with that of Sir B. Burghersh's death, 5 April 1369, named in Test. Vetusta. p. 76. (See above, Note to Deed L.)

(3) He had been in 1357 "Custos" or Warden of the "Chantry" of Edington near Westbury, Wilts, before it was converted into a Monastery.



## LXI.

11 June, 1370. Johanna, daughter and one of the heirs of Philip de 44 Edw. III. Wellesleigh, and late wife of Ralph de Tudergslegh, grants to Thomas Hungerford all lands that were her father's in Welewe and Farle, the Advowson of Farle and Hundred of Welewe.

Sealed with her own seal, and with the official seal of the Gild of Wells affixed by John Rogers, Steward of the Gild. Witn: by John Panes de Wyck. John Pederton, Senr., Thomas de Mertok, Henry Bonedych, Nicholas de Cristesham, and others. Dated Welles.

## LXII.

20 Mar. 1373. (French.) Thos. Hungerford to his Tenants to do 47 Edw. III. suit &c. to Attewode, &c. (as above XLVI.)

## LXIII.

8 July, 1376. Thomas Hungerford, Knight, charges his lands at 50 Edw. III. Farlegh Mountfort and Welewe with an Annuity of xx Marks payable to Master John Blanchard, Archdeacon of Worcester during the life of his eldest son Thomas Hungerford. The Annuity to cease, if, on reaching 21 years, Thomas Hungerford, Junr. consents to release to Blanchard certain lands lately conveyed to him (B.) by Colingbourne in Bereford St. Martin's, Co. Wiltes. Witn: John Delamere, Kt., Simon Barnabe, Edw. Malherbe, and others. Dated Farle Mountfort.

## LXIV.

21 Aug. 1377. Nicholas de Carstcombe, Rector of Timsbury 1 Rich. II. ("Tymbresberwe") and Thos. Waryn, Rector of Benhangre (now Binegar), release to John Buttesford, Chaplain, that which they held in fee from Agnes Hubard in Mountfort Farle, and the Rent of a Rose. Witn: Thomas Tannere, Richard Stawey, William Church-stighele<sup>(1)</sup> and others.

(1) Church-stighele. This is an instance of a family name taken probably from residence near the entrance to a church-yard, frequently a turn-stile: as in Bp. Sparrow's Rationale, "The Priest meeting the corpse at the Church-stile," &c. Meetings there were however not always lugubrious. Parishioners assembled at the Church Stile for merry makings, and Sam. Pepys, capable of being jovial under any circumstances, says, "After dinner we all went (at Walthamstow) to the Church-stile, and there eat and drank: and I was as merry as I could counterfeit myself to be." "Churchyard" also was a family name. In Elizabeth's reign lived Thomas Churchyard, a poet of some celebrity.

LXV.

6 April, 1379. John Delamere, son of John and Isabella his first wife, the daughter of William de Reigny, releases to Thos. Hungerford his rights, &c. in the Manors of Montfort Farlegh, and all that was Reginald de Montfort's (the uncle of his mother), in Telesford, Chatonlegh (Chatley) and Twynyho. Dated Montfort Farlegh. Witn: Ralph de Cheney, Thos. Fitz Waryn, Peter de Scudamore, Co. Wilts, Kts., John Delamere, Senr. the father, John de Panes de Wyke, John Adymot de Nunney, John Crempe de Welowe.

LXVI.

21 Jany. 1381. John Stoford and Margery his wife release to Buttesford, Chaplain, 2 Tofts and 8 acres of Arable in Farlegh Montfort. Dated Bradeford. Witn: John Hammond, John Lovel, John Janyyn, Philip Pilke, John Bole and others.

LXVII.

29 Sept. 1382.) French.) Attewode, Corfe, Panes, Rameshull, 5 RICH. II. Colyngbourne, release to Thos. Hungerford, all the lands and advowsons in which he lately enfeofed them; in Hegtredsbury, Wermestre, Knoel, Codeford, Todeworth, Myldenhale, Merleberg, Donnameneye, and Assheld (Ashley?) Dated Farle Montfort. Witn: John Delamere, Raufe Cheyney, Mons: Peeres (Peter) de Veel, Nichol Bonham and others.

LXVIII.

1 Feby. 1383. Wm. Banastre (? Burcestre) releases to Thos. Hungerford his rights in Welewe, &c. Dated Welewe. 6 RICH. II. Witn: Wm. de Botreaux, Wm. Bonville and John Kyngston, Kts., John Panes, John Turney, Wm. Richeman, and others.

LXIX.

26 Nov. 1383. Royal Letters Patent, pardoning Thomas Hungerford, Knight, for fortifying his Manor House. Dated at Westminster.

Ricardus Dei gratia Angl. et Francie Rex et Dnus Hibern: Omnibus Ballivis et Fidelibus suis ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint Salutem. Sciatis quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali perdonavimus dilecto et fideli nostro THOME HUNGERFORD Chivaler Transgressionem quam fecit Mansum Manerii sui de FARLE

MOUNTFORT in Com. Somerset muro de petra et calce firmando kernellando, batellando, <sup>(1)</sup> turellando, fossato includendo, Fortaliciū inde faciendū Licentiā nostrā super hoc non optentā. Et concessimus et Licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Thome quod ipse Mansum predictum sic firmatum, kernellatum, batellatum, turellatum, Fossato inclusum et Fortaliciū inde factum tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum aut aliorum Ballivorum seu Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque. In cujus rei Testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm: xxv<sup>to</sup> die Nov. A<sup>o</sup>. R. nostri septimo. Per ipsum Regem et *pro una Marca* solutā in Hanapio.

## LXX.

Michaelmas, Final Concord. Farle and Welewe entailed specially on male heirs of Thomas Hungerford and Joan 1383.  
7 RICH. II. (his 2nd wife) then on *his* male heirs—then right heirs.

## LXXI.

*The Bailiwick of the Bedelry of the Hundred of Wellow.* ("Balliva Budelleriæ.")

9 Sept. 1385. Sir Walter Rodney, Kt. held the "Balliva" under  
9 RICH. II. the Lord of Wellow, Barth. de Burghersh, by military service. Sir Walter Rodney dying, his Nephew John being a Minor, Barth. de Burghersh held it. Sir Thomas Hungerford then becoming Lord of Wellow held it.

John de Rodeney now releases the same to Thomas Hungerford and Joan his wife and their heirs male. Dated Welewe. Witn: Wm. de Botreaux, Robert de Palton, John Panes of Wyke, John Knyght of Chuton, John Babynton, and others.

## LXXII.

*Wick Farm.*

7 Nov. 1387. Exchange Deed between Sir Thomas and Joan Lady  
11 RICH. II. Hungerford, and John Panes of Wyke:

Hungerford gives up all his land in Tellisford, except two acres in Northfield, abutting upon Snodmead, and two in South Field over against New

(1) "Batellando," with notched or indented parapet. "Crenellando," with open parapet.

Chatlegh Close, and reserving a right of common pasture to self and Tenants in the Manor of Farlegh together with a right of road, or Drove-way ("*chacea*") to and from the same.

Panes gives up all lands in Farle, excepting what he has in Chatley, Wolfryngton, Tellisford, and the escheat of his Tenants in Fee, for life, and in villenage except John Crony alias Bithebrook and John Pert-rigg, and the "*Nativi*" of the said John and their *sequela*;" except also Panes's closes between his close of Bremelrugg and the Prior of Hinton's wood called "Le Barwe," lying in Farle Parish and called Bournesclose.

Except also RONDELEGH in Farle Parish; lying against Wyke and Wythieslane: and also a small croft in Bremelrugg:

Also except a piece in Farle-field between Panes's lands, the Wyke Close called Sheppencroft on one side, and Ada Heynes's on the other.

In all which pieces and closes Panes, before the date of this Indenture, had enfeoffed John Torney of Wolfryngton, Sir Giles, Parson of Norton St. Philip, Sir Henry, Vicar of Doulting, and Richard Godefelow, Chaplain:

Excepting also Common of Pasture for his "*averia*" in said fields and drove-way for the same from his Manor of Wyke, through the unsown fields of Farlegh "*villa*," as far as Tellisford "*villa*."

Hungerford to pay xxvi shillings annually to Panes for his life. Witn: Wm. de Botreaux, John de Kyngeston, Kts., John Torney, Simon Barnabe, Wm. Richeman, Henry Champenys, and others. Dated Farle Montforte. (1)

### LXXIII.

3 Oct. 1390. Enrolment in the Court of the Honour of Gloucester  
14 RICH. II. (at Bristol) of a Letter from Elizabeth Lady Despencer to her Seneschal Stanshawe, dated 13 July, 1389, pardoning Thomas Hungerford for aliening and repurchasing Farle and Weluwe without Fine made in her Court.

"Chier amy nous vous saluons sovent. Et voilez savoir que nous avons entendu votre lettre par quele vous m'avez certifie que Monsieur Thomas Hungerford est destrent al Courte de Bristuyl par cause qu'il ad aliene et repurchasea

(1) This is an Indenture of unusual length compared with the other Farley Documents in the Chartulary. It refers to lands on Wick Farm, on the border of the Two parishes of Norton St. Philip and Farleigh, which may still be distinguished with some little difficulty. The old drove-way across "Bremelrugg" may be traced; and the names of "Wythies," "Rondelegh" and "Barrow wood" survive.

lez manoirs de Farle et Welewe sanz Fyne ungore (*encore*) fait en notre dite Court. Sur quoi voillez savoir que no' luy avons pardone lez dis Fyns. Pur quoy ma Volonte est que vous faitez ent due enrollement en les rolles del dite courte coment ceo est faite de notre grace especiall, et ne mye de droit ensample des autres en Temps avenir. Et cesez nosrez Lettres a vous ent seront garrant. Chier amy Dieu soit garde de vous. Escrit a Hanle<sup>(1)</sup> le premier jour de Jule l'an 13<sup>mo</sup>." (18 July, 1389.)

## LXXIV.

5 April, 1411. Inquisition at Norton St. Philip's, upon the Death 12 Hen. IV. of Joan Lady Hungerford, Widow of Sir Thomas, before Richard Vele, Escheator of our Lord the King, on the oath of Wm. Champeneys, John Balon, Wm. Grauntcot, John Dry, John Nywe, John Janyyn, John Gibbs, Richard Dyghe, Robert Fissehe, John Colyns, John Atte Brigg, Robert Gournay, Jurymen.

She held no lands of the King in chief: but of her own fee and demesne the Manor of Holbroke, Co. Som. under the Lord Ferrers of Chartley. Also in Fee Tail, and of the Lord Despencer a minor, the Manor of Wellow worth £10 a year, Farle-Mountfort 10 Marks a year, four acres in Tellisford 12 pence a-year, and a carucate of land at Twynyho 10 shillings a-year: which Manors, &c. were passed by a Fine from Robert Cherleton and John Wykyng, to Thomas Hungerford her husband, and herself, Ralph Bishop of Sarum, John Leye and John Panes, all of whom died before her. Also she held of the Lord Haryngdon, and in dower of her first husband John Whiton  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of the Manor of Bosyngton, Co. Som. by assignment of Elizabeth late wife of Thomas Pauncefote and Margaret late wife of Henry Sydenham, daughters and coheirs of John Whiton. Walter Hungerford her son and heir aged 33 years and more.

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The preceding documents, from No. XL. to LXXIV. inclusive, relate to Sir Thomas Hungerford, the Purchaser of Farleigh, whose effigy in full armour lies on the tomb under the arch in the Old Chapel. In describing his Monument at p 35, it should have been mentioned that, though of the rank of a Knight, and therefore fully entitled, whether living or dead, to appear in armour, he really was much more of a

(1) Hanley Castle near Upton-on Severn.

Civilian than a soldier. His history, so far as known, is that of a man of business and Law. In 1354 he was a Citizen and Mayor of Salisbury. In 1356 Bailiff of the Bishoprick of Sarum for the Manors of Potterne, Ramsbury, and others, (an officer who at one time took precedence of the Mayor,) receiving as salary, "a Robe and 20 shillings a-year." In 1369 he is mentioned (Rolls of Parliament, III, 109) as being "of Counsel" to Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, and after his death to his widow, with a fixed pay of 40 marks a-year for life. He was also King's Escheator for Co. Wilts, his duty being to watch what Estates fell to the Crown for lack of heirs. Then Sheriff of Wilts for 5 years successively, and lastly, Speaker of the Commons in Parliament. Bp. Burnet (Hist: of his own Times, Anno 1675) speaking of Sir Edward Seymour says, that he (Seymour) was the first Speaker of the House of Commons that had *not* been bred to the law. Upon which Manning (Lives of the Speakers, p. 363) observes that Bp. Burnet is in error, "as we have no proof "that Delamere, Hungerford and some others were bred to the law." From the facts above-mentioned it would, however, seem that Hungerford must have received a legal education, and that though in "*Arma*" on his Monument, the "*Toga*" was more "his habit as he lived,"

The deeds following relate to his son, both an active soldier and high officer of state,

WALTER, LORD HUNGERFORD, K.G.

LXXV.

14 April, 1411. Robert Vele, Escheator for Co. Somerset, to Wm. Champneys, to deliver seisin to Walter Hungerford of his Mother Joan Lady Hungerford's Lands and Manors.

LXXVI.

3 April, 1426. Indenture dated at Farleigh, whereby Sir Walter 5 Hen. VI. Hungerford, Treasurer of England, releases Elena Abbess of Lacock and Godfrey Rokell, from all actions concerning the carrying away from Wardship, Eleanor daughter of John Mountfort.

Hæc indentura facta apud Farleigh decimo nono die Mensis Aprilis Anno 4to Regis Henrici Sexti inter Walterum Hungerford militem Thesaurarium Angliæ ex unâ parte et Galfridum Rokell ex alterâ parte testatur Quod predictus Walterus remisit relaxavit et omnimodo pro se heredibus et executoribus suis in perpetuum quiet-clamavit ELENÆ ABBATISSÆ LACOCK et predicto Galfrido heredibus executoribus eorundem omnimodas actiones de Raptu

*Custodie* ELIANORÆ filie Johannis MOUNTFORT ac quas-  
cunque actiones personales quas versus eos seu eorum  
aliquem habuit, habebit seu habere poterit ab origine  
mundi usque in diem confectionis presentium. Ita quod  
ab omnibus actionibus personalibus ante hæc tempora  
perpetratis in perpetuum per presentes sit exclusus. In  
cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus Indenturæ penes  
predictum Galfridum remanenti predictus Walterus sigil-  
lum suum apposuit; alteri vero parti ejusdem Indenturæ  
penes predictum Walterum remanenti predictus Galfridus  
sigillum suum apposuit. Datum die, loco, et anno supra  
dictis.

## LXXVII.

21 Mar. 1441. Indenture by which Thomas Chedder does homage  
19 HEN. VI. to Walter Lord Hungerford for his Land at Litelton  
near Wellow.

"This Indenture made in the Fest of Seinte Cutberd  
the Bisshope the yeare of the Reyning of King Harry  
the Sext after the Conqueste the 19th Witnesseth that  
Thomas Chedder, Scirer (*Esquire*), hath done Homage  
to Walter Lord Hungerforde for the Londres and  
Tenements which the saide Thomas holdeth of the  
saide Lord in Litelton. In witness whereof to the  
parties of this Indenture as well the saide Lorde as  
the forsaide Thomas enter-changeably have set their  
seales the day and the yere above Writen.

'To the worshipfull noble and my ryght gode and  
gracious Lord the Lorde Hungerford.

Worshipful Noble and my right gode Lord. I  
recomaunde me unto your ryght gode Lordeshippe,  
besechyng the same to have me excused of that I  
com not to your Presence atte this Tyme for  
the Doying of myne Homage: for trule, my Lord,  
God hath visited me with such Infirmite that I may  
not ryde withowt right grete Perell of mine Hele  
(*health*), as I hope my Brother Fortescu <sup>(1)</sup> which hath  
sene myne Infirmite will pleyne enforme your gode  
Lordeshippe: Wherefore I sende unto you by the Berer  
hereof an Endenture ensealed with the Seale of myne  
Armys by which I have done unto you Homage.'

(1) "My Brother Fortescu" may have been Sir John Fortescue, Serj.  
at Law in 1441 and afterwards C. J. of the King's Bench: who was con-  
nected with the neighbourhood of Wellow and Farley, by marriage with  
the heiress of John James of Norton St. Philip's. (The authority for  
this marriage of the celebrated C. Justice, is Lord Clermont, in "Sir John  
Fortescu and his Descendants, 1869." There is still in Norton a ground  
called "James's Field," and on a wall at the back of the Flower de luce  
Inn is still to be seen a stone carved with the Fortescu Arms, brought  
there some years ago from a cottage on the other side of the village.)

‘Worshipfull noble and my ryght gode Lord I be-  
seech Almighty God alwey your gode and gracious  
spede.

Write on the Fest of Seinte Cutberde the Bisshoppe.

THOMAS CHEDDER. (1)

*Sloo's land in Farleigh.*

LXXVIII.

14 Sept. 1434. William Sloo of “Stratton super la Fosse” conveys  
13 HEN. VI. all his lands in Farleygh Hungerforde to Walter Lord  
of Heytesbury and Homet. Witn: Robert Long,  
John Flory, Richard Champeneys, John Twynyhoo,  
John Fraunceys, and others. Dat. at Farlegh Hun-  
gerford.

LXXIX.

Same date. He appoints John Anstyll, Thomas Fermor, and  
Thomas Parker his Attorneys to deliver seizin to Lord  
Hungerford.

LXXX.

Same date. He releases and quit-claims the said lands, &c.

(1) In Chedder Church, Co. Som., there are Brass effigies of a Sir  
Thomas de Chedder, probably the writer of this courteous and gentle  
epistle, and of his wife Isabella, with shields of their arms: viz. Sab. a  
chevron ermine bet. 3 escallops argent CHEDDER. *impaling*. Arg. 3 fleurs  
de lys Gules, a label of 3 points azure, SCOBHULL of Cornwall and Devon,  
(now SCOBELL). See Rutter's Somerset, p. 185, and Collinson's Som. III.  
577 (where the name seems to be miscalled “Sir Robert.”)



# Appendix.

## II.

ST. MARY'S CHANTREY. FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD.  
DEEDS OF FOUNDATION. (1)

### I.

14 June, 1426. ROYAL LETTERS PATENT granting License to Walter [4 HEN. VI.] de Hungerford, Kt. to found a Chantry in the Church of St. Leonard at Farleigh, and to endow it with £10 per Ann. out of Lands and Tenements.

### II.

15 Feb. 1429. ROYAL LETTERS PATENT altering the mode of Endowment, into a Pension payable by the Prior and Convent of BATH out of the appropriated Rectory of OLVESTON, Co. Gloucester.

### III.

20 April 1429. RECORD OF APPROPRIATION of OLVESTON, and Endowment of the Vicarage there. The Bishop of Worcester, (diocesan of Olveston) to the Prior and Convent of Bath. Recites No. 2, and a License from the Bishop of London.

(1) Translated from the Latin copies in the Hungerford Charters in the possession of (the late) Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadsden, Co. Som: and (to avoid tedious repetition) abridged, except No. V. which is given in full.

By his Will, dated 1 July, 1449, Lord Hungerford desired "That if any thing be deficient, either in the foundation, endowment, or statutes of my Chantry at Salisbury, or of that which I have founded in the Church of Farley-Hungerford, or in my Chantries at Heytesbury and Chippenham, whereby my intention therein was not totally fulfilled, that an accomplishment thereof be made with all speed, and whatever ornaments are wanting in either of them, I desire may be supplied by my Executors." (Dugdale's Abstract, Vol. ii. p. 189.)

## IV.

17 May, 1430. PAPAL WARRANT for the same purposes. Recites [8 HEN. VI.] No. 3 and the former documents.

## V.

1 Aug. 1430. ORDINATION OF THE SERVICES, &c. to be performed, [8 HEN. VI.] and the Rules of the Chantry to be observed by the Chaplain. By Walter Lord Hungerford, the Founder.

## VI.

27 Sept. 1430. INDENTURE, between the Prior and Convent of Bath, [9 HEN. VI.] and the Lord Hungerford and John Gody, Chaplain: relating to the payment to the latter of a Pension of XII marks by the year.

## VII.

29 Sept. 1430. CONVEYANCE by Walter Lord Hungerford of a House [9 HEN. VI.] of Residence for the Chaplain.

## VIII.

19 April, 1431. A NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT by Thomas Beckyngton, [9 HEN. VI.] Dean of the Arches, Commissary General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Reciting the Pope's Warrant, and confirming the appropriation of Olveston.

## IX.

8 June, 1433. INSTITUTION OF JOHN PILLE as Chaplain of the [11 HEN. VI.] Chantry, by John Bernard, Commissary General of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: with the Bishop's Commission dated 19 April.

## X.

8 June, 1433. MANDATE OF INDUCTION OF JOHN PILLE: addressed [11 HEN. VI.] to the Rector of Farley-Hungerford, by John Bernard aforesaid.

## XI.

1 April, 1434. INDENTURE between the Prior and Convent of Bath [12 HEN. VI.] and Walter Lord Hungerford: for the Annual Celebration of the Obit of the said Lord and Thomas Hungerford, his Father, in the Conventual Church of Bath.

## I.

14 June, 1426. ROYAL LETTERS PATENT granting License to Walter de Hungerford, Kt. to found a Chantry in the Church of St. Leonard at Farleigh, and to endow it with £10 per Ann. out of Lands and Tenements.

HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, To all, &c. Know ye that of our special favour and with the consent of our Great Council we have licence given to our beloved and trusty Walter de Hungerford, Knight, To found a perpetual Chantry for one chaplain at at the altar of the Blessed Mary in the church of Saint Leonard of Farley-Hungerford: To endow the same with lands, tenements, and rents (not being holden of us) to the value of Ten Pounds by the year: To pray for the good estate of Ourselves and of the said Walter and Katherine his wife so long as we shall live, and for our souls when we have been removed out of this world; for the souls of Thomas Hungerford, Chivaler, and Johanna late his wife, the Father and Mother of the said Walter, and for the souls of their Ancestors and of all faithful deceased, every day for ever, in such form and according to such regulations as the said Walter shall ordain. The Statute of Mortmain not withstanding, &c. &c. without prejudice to us and our Heirs, &c. In witness whereof, &c. Westminster, 14 June, in the fourth year of our Reign, [A.D. 1426.]

## II.

15 Feb. 1429. ROYAL LETTERS PATENT altering the mode of Endowment, into a Pension payable by the Prior and Convent of Bath out of the appropriated Rectory of OLVESTON, Co. Gloucester.

HENRY, by the Grace of God, &c., To all, &c. Walter Hungerford, Kt., having humbly represented unto us, that WHEREAS the Letters Patent granted to him for the Foundation of a Perpetual Chantry for one Chaplain at the Altar of St. Mary in the Parish Church of St. Leonard of Farley-Hungerford, and for the endowment of the same with Ten Pounds by the year out of lands, tenements and rents, have not yet been carried into effect, and that it is desirable, for the better securing the maintenance of the said Chaplain to make certain alterations in our said licence and to grant a new one in form following:

WE in compliance with such request, have leave given to our beloved the Prior and Convent of the Conventual Church of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul of Bath in the County of Somerset, to appropriate unto themselves the Parish Church of Olveston in the County of Gloucester, whereof the right of Advowson belongeth unto the said Prior and Convent and is not held immediately of us. To pay to the Chaplain of the said Chantry an annual rent of XII marks either out of the said Church of Olveston so appropriated, or out of other possessions of the said Prior and Convent, at the option of the said Walter or his Executors at the Feasts of Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and Midsummer, in part payment of the Ten Pounds per annum <sup>(1)</sup> out of lands and tenements as aforesaid; with power of distraining if the payment be in arrear; the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding. Notwithstanding also that the said Conventual Church was founded by our predecessors the Kings of England, and is of our Patronage: or that the lands of the said Prior and Convent out of which the said XII marks shall be paid, be parcels of the possessions granted by our predecessors the Kings of England, or be held immediately of us.

Provided that in the appropriation of the said Church, a perpetual Vicarage shall be endowed with Twenty pounds by the year at the least, out of the rents and profits of the said Church. And also that a certain sufficient sum of money be set apart by the Diocesan of the place for distribution amongst the poor, according to the Statute herein made and provided. <sup>(2)</sup>

In witness whereof, &c. &c. By the King at Westminster, 15th February, in the Seventh year of our Reign.

### III.

20 April, 1429. RECORD OF APPROPRIATION of Olveston and Endowment of the Vicarage there. The Bishop of Worcester, (diocesan of Olveston) to the Prior and Convent of Bath. Recites No. 2, and a License from the Bishop of London.

To all the children of Holy Mother Church to whom these presents shall come, THOMAS, by Divine permission BISHOP OF WORCESTER <sup>(3)</sup> Greeting: &c.

(1) 12 marks being only 8 Pounds sterling.

(2) 15 Rich. II. cap. 6. By this Act it was appointed that, in appropriating a Benefice, provision should be made for the Poor at the discretion of the Diocesan.

(3) Thomas Polton, A.D. 1425—1433.

Be it known that we have received Letters Patent of our Most Excellent Prince Henry, King of England & France, sealed with the Great Seal in green wax, in the matter of the puissant and magnificent Lord, Walter, Lord of Hungerford, Heytesbury and Homet, Treasurer of the Kingdom of England, whereof the tenor is as follows :

[ *Here is recited No. 2.* ]

Upon receipt whereof a humble petition has been presented by the said Lord unto us as Ordinary and Diocesan, that we would vouchsafe to annex and for ever appropriate the Parish Church of Olveston in our said Diocese, being of the Advowson of the Prior and Convent of Bath, unto the said Conventual Church of Bath for ever : And whereas in the discharge of the manifold duties of our pastoral office, we desire both to encourage by acts of favour such as have devoted themselves to works of piety and the worship of God, and, so far as in us lies, to furnish them with the means of maintaining hospitality and regular discipline, and of enjoying quiet and devout attendance upon God the author of Peace and all true Religion : And whereas after due attention to the circumstances, we are willing to promote, by our paternal favour, the purpose of the Magnificent Lord aforesaid, seeing that it proceedeth from his great piety, and doth tend to the increase both of Divine Worship and of the number of them that wait upon God in this Church : Seeing also that the reasons assigned for the proposed appropriation are just and unexceptionable :

It is our sentence that the Church of Olveston shall be so appropriated unto the Prior and Chapter, saving a proper portion for the Vicar. Moreover we have formally and judicially appropriated and incorporated the said Church by the present Decree, given at the Chapel of our Inn without Temple Bar<sup>(1)</sup> in the Diocese of London, on the 20th April, A.D. 1429 : License thereunto having been first obtained from the Reverend Father in Christ William, by the Grace of God Lord Bishop of London<sup>(2)</sup> according to the tenor of the Letters following :

(1) In 15 Edw. II. John de Langton obtained for the Bishop of Worcester a Place in the Parish of *St. Mary atte Strond*. This Place, or Inn, was taken down in 1549, to make way for the Somerset House built by Edw. Seymour the Protector : and the Bishop of Worcester was provided with another in White Friars. (Stow's Survey, Bk. V.)

(2) William Grey, A.D. 1426—1431.

"To the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ, Thomas, by the grace of God Bishop of Worcester, William by the same grace Bishop of London, sendeth greeting and continual increase of brotherly love. In order to carry into effect, the Royal Licence by Letters patent, &c. we have granted our special license, and as Ordinary do issue our decree for inquisition, &c., to be fully made, at the Chapel of our Inn without Temple Bar. Given at our Palace in London, Feb. 15, 1429, in the 3rd year of our Consecration. In the Name of God, Amen."

Therefore, having made full enquiry into the matter, having inspected the Royal letters patent, and having likewise caused to appear before us both the Prior and Chapter of the Conventual Church of Bath, in the person of Sir (*Dominus*) William Cary, one of the Brethren of the said Priory, and the Prior and Convent of our Cathedral of Worcester, in the persons of Master John Hody, Chancellor of Wells, and Master John Grene, Literate: and also Sir John Codeford, Rector of Olveston, by John Play, Bachelor of Laws, their Proctors lawfully appointed; and Master Philip Polton<sup>(1)</sup> Archdeacon of Worcester in his own proper person. And all parties concurring, &c.

We the Bishop aforesaid, &c. finding the annual value of the Church of Olveston not to exceed 100 pounds of Gold, by our pontifical authority do appropriate the same to the Prior and Convent of Bath, reserving a suitable portion of the profits of the said Church, to be assigned by us, to the Vicar for the time being, who shall be instituted by us and inducted by our Archdeacon according to custom.

And the Vicarage we ordain to consist in all lands, rents profits and tithes, both great and small, excepting only Tithe of corn (*garbarum*) which the Prior and Convent shall take, only they shall not be entitled to anything whatsoever out of the lands herein assigned to the Vicar:

Excepting also, the Rents of the Messuages of Edith Bryd, at Nothaselle, 12s. 6d. of John Walker, at Olveston, 9s. 6d. Robert Hous 5s. 6d. Richard Bailey at Olveston 7s. 2d. John Dymery 12s. 2d. Also of a toft at Sethecote 10s. 6d.: and Five Acres of meadow called Olveston Mead; and a Close called Garston.

(1) See, for some account of him, "Wiltshire Collections, Aubrey and Jackson," p. 201.

All which shall belong to the Prior and Convent : saving 3 acres of "Garston," nearest to Batanvale, which we decree to belong to the Vicar.

The Vicar shall also have for his occupation the Kitchen and Bake-house (*aulam coquariam et le Bak-hous*) now standing within the Manse of the Rectory. And the Prior and Convent shall build anew for the Vicar Two Chambers within the Rectory House on the Western Side facing the Church : the Pantry and Buttery, a Stable for Eight horses at the least, a place for wood, hay and straw : and an outhouse called "Le Shepen," for keeping of cows and beasts. The whole to be properly finished within one year from the date hereof.

The Vicar shall likewise have the nomination of the Parish Clerk of Olveston : and also for an Orchard of apples and other fruits, and for a garden of herbs as much land from the Farm adjacent to and now belonging unto the Church and Rectory as in our judgment shall suffice : together with the present dove cote. The rest of the Rectory buildings, farm, &c. to remain to the Prior and Chapter. Furthermore, on the death of John Codeford, now Rector of Olveston, the Prior and Chapter shall enter and take possession of the said Rectory, and from that time forth shall sustain all burdens ordinary and extraordinary ; except the following charges, which the Vicars shall sustain, 2s. 6d. for Synodals : 6s. 8d. to the Archdeacon for the expenses of his Proctors when they make the Visitations : 3s. 4d. to the Archdeacon for his own : and 6s. 8d. annually to the poor Parishioners, under penalty of double the sum. Further, in consideration of the heavy expenses of the Church of Olveston, the pension of XII marks to the Chaplain in the Parish Church of Farley Hungerford shall, during the life of the present Rector, John Codeford, be paid by the Vicar to the Prior and Convent of Bath. But after the death of John Codeford, the XII marks shall be paid from that time forth, by the Prior and Convent of Bath.

John Codeford shall also receive from the Prior and Convent during his life, a pension of XL pounds per annum out of the rents and profits of Olveston after surrendering the same.

And every year the Prior of Bath shall distribute amongst his Brethren the Monks, XX shillings for keeping the Obit of the said Lord Hungerford every 3rd of December in the Church of Bath. And to the Bishop of Worcester, per annum, 6s. 8d.

(Penalties fixed for non-payment of the Exhibition of the Chaplain at Farley, and for non-fulfilment of the aforesaid conditions by the Prior and Convent, or the Vicars.)

And to give effect to the appropriation John Codeford opportunely vacates the Rectory, and resigns it into our hands, we accepting the resignation in form of law at the Chapel of our Inn in London, before William Cary and others proctors on the part of the Prior and Convent of Bath.

In witness whereof, &c. Dated A.D. 1429, in 7th year of Pope Martin V. and the 3rd of our translation : and executed in the presence of William Hende, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, John Horton, Canon of the Cathedral Church of London, and others.

And I Thomas Frithby, Clerk of the Diocese of York, Notary Public, having attested the proceedings, &c. at the request of Lord Hungerford and the Prior of Bath, have affixed mine own Seal and the Seal of the Bishop of Worcester.

#### IV.

17 May, 1430. PAPAL WARRANT for the same purposes. Recites [8 HEN. VI.] No. 3 and the former documents.

MARTIN, BISHOP, Servant of the Servants of God :  
For the perpetual remembrance hereof.

We have sincerely at heart the welfare of all Churches and places ecclesiastical : especially of all persons thereunto belonging, who under the habit of Holy Religion are faithfully intent upon the Service of the Most High. And whensoever we are satisfied that in the matters submitted to us for our approbation, such order and careful provision hath been made, as seemeth likely to ensure their lasting success, we do readily incline to them ; and, when so besought, do strengthen the same by our Apostolical Confirmation.

By the Petition of the Prior and Convent of St. Peter and St. Paul of Bath, of the Order of St. Benedict, it appeareth, that, whereas by reason of their great hospitality in the charitable relief of the poor, and their expense in the augmentation of Divine Worship, and various other works of piety, the establishment formed by them through zeal for Christ and the salvation of souls was tending to poverty and decay, our Venerable Brother Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, had considerably caused to be



annexed unto the said Priory, the Church of Olveston, reserving an endowment, for a Vicarage; and, (amongst other charges), for the support of a Chaplain in the Parish Church of Farley Hungerford, according to the tenor of the Letters following:

*(Here are recited No. 3, including No. 2, and the substance of No. 1.)*

And whereas it hath been further represented unto us, in the same petition, that the Prior and Convent have entered upon possession of the said Church of Olveston, and that the said Church is not worth by the year more than 40 marks, nor the said Priory more than 400;

We confirm, &c. the said Appropriation, &c.

Wherefore let no man dare illegally and rashly to dispute or contravene this our confirmation. Whosoever so presumeth to do, let him know that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of his Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul.

Given at Rome in the House of the Holy Apostles; XVI Calends June: in the XIIIth year of our Pontificate.

#### V.

1 Aug. 1430. ORDINATION OF THE SERVICES, &c. to be performed, [8 HEN. VI.] and the Rules of the Chantry to be observed by the Chaplain. By Walter Lord Hungerford, the Founder. <sup>(1)</sup>

To all the faithful in Christ, who may inspect these presents: Walter Hungerford, Knight, Lord of Haytresbury and of Hommet, and Son and heir of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, late Lord of Farley, Welwe, and Haytresbury, and of Johanna, late his wife, daughter of Edmund Husee, Knight, through the Author of Salvation, Greeting.

Amongst the several works of piety and offices of devotion that are pleasing to the Divine Majesty, Holy Masses shine conspicuously, as Lucifer amongst the stars. For in them the Son is offered up to the Father for remission of sins, the saving sacrifice of our Redemption, whereby not only is merit imputed unto living men, but also "from the Most High, who alone can give healing," <sup>(2)</sup> relief is obtained after death unto the dead.

(1) This Deed, being the most important, is translated at full length.

(2) In the original, "Ab Altissimo cui soli competit medicinam præstare." The words are borrowed, (though somewhat unfairly, if applied to any benefit received by the dead,) from Ecclus. xxxviii. 2.

Wherefore, weighing the premisses with profound attention, and having license first obtained, as well from our most dread Sovereign Lord Henry the Sixth after the Conquest, as from the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ John by divine permission Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells,<sup>(1)</sup> in honour of the Supreme and undivided Trinity Father Son and Holy Ghost, of the most blessed Virgin Mary Mother of Jesus, and of all the Saints and Elect of God, for the increase of divine worship and for the perpetual relief, refreshment, and repose of the souls of our parents aforesaid, We, Walter aforesaid, do by these presents make, erect, found and establish at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Parochial Church of Saint Leonard of Farley Hungerford, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, with the consent of the Rector thereof, a perpetual Chantry of One perpetual Chaplain, which Chantry we will to be always called The Chantry of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, And we do set up and appoint as perpetual Chaplain of the Chantry, John Gody, Chaplain, who hath made corporal oath upon the Holy Gospels of God to execute and observe, so far as in him lieth, every thing contained in these our Statutes, Foundation, and Ordination, or whatever we shall ordain and appoint for the same Chantry in time to come. And we do incorporate him, and by these presents do invest him with the same to have successors for ever in the said Chantry. And we will that both he, and all his successors in the same, be called "*Chaplains of the Chantry of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, at the Altar of the Blessed Mary in the Parish Church of Farley Hungerford.*" And that under this title they be a Corporation for ever, and be able to implead and be impleaded at any time to come.

And whensoever through the death of John Gody aforesaid, or any of his successors, or for any other reason soever in law, or arising from these Statutes now to be appointed, the Chantry shall hereafter have become vacant, within one month immediately following the time of the notice being given to us or our heirs of the avoidance by death or other cause, We, or the Heirs male of our body, or in default of such issue the other heirs of our body, and in default thereof, our nearest heirs, whosoever they shall be, shall present unto the Bishop of

(1) John Stafford, A.D. 1425—1443.

Bath and Wells for the time being if the See is full, or to the person who shall exercise episcopal jurisdiction if the See is vacant, another Chaplain to the Perpetual Chantry, of holy conversation and suitable learning, meetly skilled in chanting and reading, and in moral character well sustained : who, when he shall have been thus presented, and upon enquiry thereinto privily made, in ways and forms approved, shall have been found to be of conversation, morals and learning as aforesaid, and shall have been sworn upon the Holy Gospels to yield Canonical obedience to the Bishop of Bath and Wells and his Officers, and to observe and execute, so far as to him pertaineth, whatever is contained in these presents, or shall be hereafter appointed by us during our life on behalf of the said Chantry, shall be thereupon admitted and instituted into the same by the said Bishop, or his vicegerent, and upon the Mandate of the same Bishop, or his Deputy, shall be inducted into Corporal possession thereof. And if we, Walter, or our heirs aforesaid entitled to present, shall hereafter neglect so to do within the month hereinbefore specified, it shall be competent to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, or his vicegerent, to collate to the said Chantry for that turn, provided always that he do collate one qualified as above within the month immediately next ensuing. Saving always the right of us and of our heirs to present to the said Chantry upon the next or every vacancy thereafter occurring. But when the second month so limited to the Bishop or his vicegerent shall have elapsed, and they shall have neglected to provide a Chaplain for the said Chantry qualified as aforesaid, then, the right shall revert to us or our heirs as above limited, of presenting, in the form above specified, within the month immediately ensuing the second month aforesaid. But when this, the 3rd month shall have elapsed, and no presentation shall have been made, as required, by us or our heirs, then it shall be again competent for the Bishop of Bath and Wells, or his vicegerent, to present for that turn within the month immediately following the third month. And if within this, to wit the fourth month, no presentation shall have been made and the Chantry shall still remain vacant after that month hath elapsed, then the collation shall devolve upon the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, to whom it shall thereupon be competent to present for that turn. Saving

always the right of us and of our heirs, as limited above, of presenting to the said Chantry, at the next, and every succeeding avoidance.

Furthermore: whereas our most excellent Christian Prince and most dread Sovereign Lord the King aforesaid in the Letters wherein he hath granted unto us License to found and establish this Chantry, hath of his more abundant favour granted to us further license to give and assign to the Chaplain of the Chantry so founded lands, tenements and rents, not being held of us, to the value of £X by the year, to have and to hold to him and his successors, Chaplains of the same, for the daily performance of Divine Service in the Church at the Altar, and for the Health of the Souls as hereinbefore set forth for ever, according to the directions by us to be given in this behalf, as in the said Letters Patent will more plainly appear; And further, the same most dread Sovereign Lord hath upon our petition granted license by other Letters Patent, to the Prior and Convent of the Conventual Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul, of Bath in the County of Somerset, to appropriate the Parish Church of Olveston, in the County of Gloucester, and when so appropriated to hold the same to the proper uses of themselves and their successors for ever; Upon condition that the said Prior and Convent, after the said Chantry shall have been founded, may give and grant to the Chaplain of our said Chantry the annual Pension of XII marks issuing either out of the said Church of Olveston so appropriated, or out of other possessions of the Prior and Convent, at the option of ourselves or our Executors, and to be paid by the said Prior and Convent to the said Chaplain every year, at the Four Feasts specified in the Letters Patent, with power of distraining and other necessary penalties for non-payment to be enforced as we or our Executors in our judgment shall think best: The said XII marks to be in part payment of the said X pounds of annual rents of lands and tenements aforesaid: And the said Church of Olveston having been now appropriated to the said Prior and Convent at our expense, they, the Prior and Convent, immediately upon the consummation of these presents, will do and allow as to the said annual payment of XII marks to the said Chaplain, whatsoever shall be deemed sufficient and in our judgment best to be done, according to their bond in writing under their common seal. And in order to the

complete satisfaction of the whole residue of the X pounds assigned by the said Letters Patent, we are prepared to grant unto the said Chaplain lands tenements and rents to hold to him and his successors to the value of XL shillings per annum as soon after the sealing of these presents, as it shall be in our power. We therefore, considering all the premises, specially out of respect for the Royal piety which by the Letters aforesaid hath committed to our ordering the perpetual celebration of Divine Services, to the end that we may fulfil, as we are bound to do, the design of the said Royal piety, and in order that due effect may be given to the Seals of the parties aforesaid, having first in secret prayer invoked the Name of the Most High :

Do ordain and appoint by these presents that John Gody aforesaid and all his successors, Chaplains of the said Chantry, shall say Mass in the Church and at the Altar aforesaid for the good estate of our most dread Sovereign Lord the King, of ourselves and of our consort Katharine so long as we live, And for our souls when we have departed this life, and for the souls of our aforesaid Father and Mother and of all our Ancestors and of all the Faithful deceased, under this form for ever, To wit :

EVERY DAY, when the Chaplain first goeth into the aforesaid Church of Farleiy Hungerford, before he entereth the chancel there, he shall kneel down in the Nave of the said Church, and first shall repeat in silence *The Lord's Prayer* in honour of the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ : Then, *The Salutation of the Angel* in honour of the most Blessed Virgin his Mother : After which, going up straightway with great devotion to the Monument of our Father and Mother aforesaid, he shall there also kneel down, and shall repeat the Psalm "*De Profundis*" with the *Prayer* and *Salutation* aforesaid, and the rest that is wont to be said therewith. Then, solemnly and in a low tone, for our Father and Mother as before, the Psalm "*Inclina Domine aurem tuam:*" And, at the end, raising his voice, he shall say :

"Anime Thome Hungerford, militis, Johanne consortis sue, et omnium fidelium defunctorum per misericordiam Jesu in pace requiescant !"

("May the souls of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, "of Joan late his wife, and of all who have died "in the faith, through the mercy of Jesu rest in peace !")

Also, we appoint and ordain, that on what days soever Matins by note are not celebrated in the said Church of Farley Hungerford, the Chaplain and his successors, (unless hindered by sickness or other lawful excuse) with the Rector, if he shall so please, otherwise the Chaplain alone or with one other, shall say in Choir at Seven of the clock before noon the Matins for the day. Then at Nine of the clock the Mass also for the day, at the Altar aforesaid and nowhere else. Excepting that upon all the Lesser Holydays whatsoever, as also upon the Third day of December upon which our Father, and the Twenty-first day of March, upon which our Mother, went the way of all flesh, and likewise upon what days soever The Most High shall ordain unto us and our consort aforesaid to go thereafter, Our will is that the said Chaplain and his successors shall annually at the aforesaid Altar, say their Masses out of the Office for the Dead, unless that which is the lot of man befall us on some Principal Feast; in which case the Mass out of the Service proper to that Feast shall be said for the day by the Chaplain aforesaid. Yet so as that before that Mass the Chaplain shall use the Memory for the Dead with the accustomed Collects. The same order shall also be observed as often as a Principal Feast shall fall either on a lesser holyday, or on the day on which our Parents obeyed the summons of the Almighty. Further we will that the Chaplain aforesaid and all his successors shall always in their Mass say this Collect for the living, "*Deus qui iustificas, &c.*;" wherein they shall make special mention of ourself and our consort aforesaid whilst we live, and of our Heir, as before limited, who shall for the time being succeed us when we die. Also another Collect for the Dead, "*Deus qui in terra promissionis:*" &c. wherein they shall make special commendation of the souls of our Father and Mother aforesaid, of ourselves also and our consort when we are dead, the souls of our ancestors, and of all the faithful deceased.

Likewise we appoint and ordain that the Chaplain and his successors, before the commencement of their Mass shall say, on the several days following, a Memory (with other things therewith usually said) out of the Services following, viz:

On Sunday,	from	"De Sancta Trinitate."
Monday,	,,	"De Angelis."
Tuesday,	,,	"Salus Populi."
Wednesday,	,,	"De Sancto Spiritu."

Thursday from "De Corpore Christi."

Friday, "De Sancta Cruce."

Saturday, "De Annunciatione Beate Virginis." viz. "Rorate cœli desuper," &c. (1)

Except on Feasts, and days on which these Services are used: and on such days the Chaplains shall use whatever Memory their own piety shall suggest to them. Yet always at the conclusion of their Mass the Chaplains shall use the Memory from the "*De Annunciatione B. M. Virginis*," namely, "*Rorate cœli desuper, &c.*" excepting on Lady Day and every Saturday: and upon these days they shall be left, as aforesaid, to the direction of their own devout feelings as to what Memory they shall use.

Furthermore we will and ordain that every day at the Introit of their Mass, the Chaplain and his successors shall say in a low tone yet so as to be heard by all, both clerks and people, as follows:

"For the sowlys of Thomas Hungerford, Kt.,  
"and Johan hys wyfe, and for all Cristen sowlys  
"Pater Noster."

And that four times every day, to wit, immediately after Matins, after Mass, after Vespers, and after Compline (in Lent also; except on the Sundays thereof,) the Chaplain and his successors shall say these words, namely:

"Anime Thome Hungerford militis, Johanne nuper consortis sue et omnium fidelium defunctorum  
"per misericordiam Jesu, in pace requiescant."

And also, that every day on which Vespers are not said by note in the Church of Farley, the Chaplain, with the Rector if he so please, otherwise the Chaplain alone or with one other, shall say in choir at the Third or Fourth hour after noon, Vespers and Compline for the day: which being ended, he shall go up to the Monument aforesaid, and shall there do and say the same as hath been already appointed unto him upon his first entrance into the Church.

The said Chaplain and his successors shall also every day in the Church of Farley, say for the Souls aforesaid a Service for the Dead, to wit, a "*Placatus*" and a "*Birigt*" with the "*Five Lessons*," their minds being most devoutly bent unto the same

(1) A Processional Chant, from Isaiah xlv. 8. "*Rorate cœli desuper et nubes pluant justitiam: aperiatur terra et germinet salvatorem.*" (Vulgate). In Boothroyd's Translation;

"Drop down the dew from on high, ye heavens;  
"Let the skies shower down righteousness;  
"Let the earth open, and produce salvation."

and with nothing else meanwhile distraught. And with this we do strongly charge their consciences, by and these presents do beseech them.

Likewise we ordain, that the Chaplain shall personally attend, in surplice, at Matins, Vespers, and all other Hours, Masses, and Services for the Souls of the Dead, whensoever these or any of them shall happen to be said by note in the Church of Farley. But this attendance shall be excused after Celebration of Mass as hereinbefore directed, or when hindered by sickness or any other lawful cause.

Likewise we ordain that it shall not be lawful for the Chaplain to hold or accept any benefice, office, service, (saving of the King, or of our heirs) charge or other burden, except of the Chantry aforesaid, longer than one week together, or one month at intervals in the year. If he does so, the Chantry aforesaid shall become void, and the Chaplain so doing shall *ipso facto* lose it for ever, without the necessity of any formal deprivation, except the declaratory sentence of the Ordinary of the place. And then it shall be lawful for us and for our heirs to present unto the same in form already given.

Likewise that the said Chantry shall not be capable of being exchanged, and that it shall not be lawful for the Chaplain to exchange it with any one, or to resign it for that purpose. If he shall so do the deed shall be null and void. Also if any one shall have obtained the presentation thereunto for such purpose, although he shall have been admitted, instituted, and inducted, he shall not be Chaplain of this Chantry; neither shall he be known or called by the name, nor be able to plead, &c., but he shall lose the whole benefit thereof for ever.

Likewise, that the said Chaplain shall keep continual and personal residence for ever in a certain messuage which we will cause to be built for that purpose near the churchyard of the aforesaid Church of Farleigh: which, when it is finished, we will give unto the aforesaid John Gody and his successors, for a perpetual possession, in part satisfaction for the aforesaid lands and tenements which we have arranged to bestow hereafter upon the said Chaplains, to the value of XL shillings by the year. Provided however that it shall be lawful for him to absent himself, and to be absent, for the sake of visiting his friends, or for any other good cause, for one whole month in the year, together or at different periods by our leave, whether we are present



or absent, at whatever time of the year he may chuse, so long as he be not absent on any principal Feast; and upon condition that during the time of his absence he repeat the aforesaid services for the souls aforesaid.

We also will that if any Chaplain shall, without the leave of us or of our heirs, absent himself longer than one month, provided he be not constrained against his will by sickness or other urgent cause, the Chantry shall be void *ipso facto*; and immediately after the expiration of the said month, it shall be competent to us to present.

Likewise, that the Chaplains shall be subject to the free visitation of the Bishop or his vice-gerent, and liable to his censure for any fault or crime. They shall also be suspended should their misconduct require it, and, if necessary, deprived.

Likewise we appoint that if the said Chaplain shall be duly convicted upon any charge of incontinence before the Spiritual Judge, or of any crime of theft, larceny, murder, or other felony whatsoever, for which he would be liable either to forfeit his life, or to be committed to the prison of the Ordinary, or if he shall have been suspended or degraded from his office by his Ordinary or other authorized Judge, the Chantry shall be *ipso facto* void, and it shall be lawful for us to present.

Likewise that all the books, vestments, chalices, or other ornaments enumerated in a certain Schedule annexed to these presents, and by us to be delivered to the said John Gody to be applied to the use of the said Chantry for ever, shall be kept in repair, and even, if needful, be replaced by new ones at the proper cost of the said Chaplain. And in order to the greater security of the articles aforesaid, we will that immediately after the Induction of every Chaplain into the said Chantry, indentures shall be made between us and our heirs then Patrons of the same, of the one part, and the Chaplain so inducted, of the other: wherein shall be set forth the quantity and value of the said vestments, books, and ornaments belonging to the same at the time of his Induction.

Also that the Chaplain shall find bread, wine, wax, and all other articles necessary for the said Chantry at his own proper cost and expense: and shall also provide a Clerk duly qualified to assist daily at Mass: and shall also repair and maintain and if need be make anew at his own cost the messuage of his dwelling, and the chest wherein

shall be kept the vestments and other ornaments above specified.

Likewise, that the said Chaplain shall in no wise lodge at night out of the messuage of his dwelling, except he shall be constrained thereunto by sickness or any other urgent cause: nor shall he suffer any woman, except they be his sisters or other relatives by blood to lodge in the dwelling aforesaid.

Likewise we appoint and ordain, that upon every 3rd day of December, in order to celebrate the *Obit* of our Father and Mother aforesaid, in the Church of Farley Hungerford, the Chaplain shall cause Seven other fit Presbyters to assemble there, who, with the said Chaplain and the Rector, and Seven more Priests, whom the Rector is bound there and then to invite for this purpose, shall solemnly say by note in choir during the night before, that is to say, the night of the 2nd December, the Service for the Dead: on the 3rd of December a Mass of the Office for the Dead: which being done, the said Seven Presbyters, invited by the said Chaplain, shall dine with the said Chaplain, at the said Chaplain's expense. And every year, upon the 3rd December, shall be paid to each of the Seven Presbyters aforesaid, Four pence: To Thirteen poor Folk one penny each in the name of the Souls of our said Father and Mother. He shall also provide Four fair wax Tapers to be kept continually burning during the time of the Service and the Mass, about the Monument.

And to the end that these our Ordinances may not hereafter be forgotten and the observance of them thereby be neglected, we appoint, with the consent of the Rector, that every year upon the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, the tenor of these presents shall be read at length during the solemnization of High Mass in the public hearing of the congregation and in our mother tongue, by the Chaplain or any other unto whom the Rector of the Church of Farley for the time being shall be pleased to assign this duty: which being done forthwith the Chaplain shall pay every year to the Rector XII pence.

We have moreover by these presents reserved to ourselves during our life, full power to amend, interpret, explain, alter or enlarge the regulations aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY and pledge whereof, we Walter aforesaid, to these presents have affixed our Seal.

Witnessed by

WILLIAM LORD OF BOTREAUX	} Knights.
ROBERT HUNGERFORD	
WALTER HUNGERFORD, JUNIOR	
EDWARD HUNGERFORD	
MAURICE BERKELEGH	
WILLIAM PALTON	

JOHN PAULET	} Esquires: and others.
WALTER PAUNCEFOT.	
JOHN BEYNTON	
RICHARD MILBORNE	

Dated at Farley Hungerford aforesaid, August 1st, A.D. 1430, in the Eighth year of our most Illustrious Sovereign Lord King Henry the Sixth from the Conquest of England.

And I, JOHN GODY aforesaid, Chaplain of the said Chantry, having heard and fully understood all and singular the premisses, and having duly and maturely weighed the same, all things that be required rightly concurring herewith, do accept the premisses, all and singular: and so far as in me lies do approve them, and do bind and do acknowledge to be for ever bound, myself and my successors unto observance of the same. Also I will and allow for myself and my successors, that in the case (which God forbid) that I or my successors do not keep, observe, and do them, or, not being lawfully hindered therefrom, do fail in any part thereof, so often as I or my successors shall stand convicted of the same we shall be held to forfeit XL shillings of lawful money into the treasury of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. In testimony whereof to these presents I have set my Seal. Dated, the place, day and year as above.

And I, THOMAS FERROR, Rector of the said Parish Church of Farley, do consent unto the premisses, and so far as in me lies, do hereby ratify and approve them: and with the assent of the aforesaid My Lord the Founder and the Patron of this Chantry, as well as with the consent of my Ordinary aforesaid, the Revd. Father and Lord in Christ, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, do by these presents bind myself and my successors to observe the same so far as they do us concern. In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my Seal. Dated as above.

## VI.

27 Sept. 1430. **INDENTURE**, between the Prior and Convent of Bath, [9 HEN. VI.] and the Lord Hungerford and John Gody, Chaplain: relating to the payment to the latter of a Pension of XII marks by the year.

To all the faithful in Christ, &c., William,<sup>(1)</sup> Prior of the Conventual Church of Bath, and the Convent of the same, Greeting in the Lord everlasting.

Know ye, &c. that we have granted, &c. to John Gody, Perpetual Chaplain of the Chantry of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, at the Altar of the Blessed Mary in the Parish Church of Farley Hungerford, and his successors, &c. an annual rent of XII marks to be taken and levied upon all our lands and tenements in the County of Somerset, to be paid in equal portions at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer.

(Here follow certain penalties: if the payment be in arrear; or be refused for 15 days; or the Chaplain be impeded in recovery, &c.)

One part of this Deed is deposited with Walter Lord Hungerford, a second with John Gody, both sealed with the Common Seal of the Prior and Convent: a third bearing their own seal and that of Lord Hungerford, with the Prior and Convent. WITNESSES, William Lord Botreaux, Humfrey Stafford, John Stourton, Knights; Robert Long, Robert Assheley, John Pederton, and others.

Dated at the Chapter House of Bath, on the Feast of St. Cosmas and St. Damian, 1430, (27 Sept.)

## VII.

29 Sept. 1430. **CONVEYANCE** by Walter Lord Hungerford of a House [9 HEN. VI.] of Residence for the Chaplain.

Know all men, &c.; That we Walter Hungerford, Knight, Lord of Haytesbury and Homet, having license first obtained from our Lord the King, have given and granted, &c. unto John Gody, Perpetual Chaplain of the Chantry of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, founded at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Parish Church of Farley Hungerford, That messuage with its appurtenances which we have caused to be newly built on the Eastern side of the Burying Ground of the

(1) William Southbroke, Prior A.D. 1426—1447. (Collinson's Som. I. 56.)

aforesaid Church, for the residence of the said Chaplain and his successors for ever. And we and our heirs will warrant the same, &c. &c. In witness whereof, &c. &c.

JOHN STOURTON }  
JOHN DEYNTON } Knights.

ROBERT LONG  
ROBERT ASSHELEY  
JOHN PEDERTON  
JOHN FORTESCUE and others.

Dated at Farley Hungerford, on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 9 Hen. VI. (1430.)

### VIII.

19 April, 1431. A NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT by Thomas Bekyngton, [9 Hen. VI.] Dean of the Arches, Commissary General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Reciting the Pope's Warrant, and confirming the appropriation of Olveston.

To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, &c. Thomas Bekyngton, Doctor of Laws, Dean of the Church of the Blessed Mary of the Arches in London, Official of the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in his absence Commissary General and President of the said Court, Greeting:

Whereas it hath been humbly represented unto us on the part of the Reverend Brethren the Prior and Convent of the Priory of the Blessed Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, of Bath, of the Order of St. Benedict, in the Diocese of Bath, and Walter Lord Hungerford Haytesbury and Homet, Treasurer of the Kingdom of England, That certain letters have been received by him, sealed with the leaden seal of the Most Holy Father Pope Martin V., suspended by a ribband of blue and red, reciting the annexation of the Parish Church of Olveston to the said Priory by the authority of Thomas Bishop of Worcester, and containing the ratification of the same by the Holy Father after the style of Rome: And whereas the said parties, being liable to be called upon hereafter to produce the said letters, probably at remote places, are apprehensive of the danger of their being lost by some accident during transmission, or otherwise receiving injury, they have requested us first to handle and examine the same, and then cause them to be copied, and the copies to be properly attested by Master Robert Kent and Master John Wybbury, Bachelors in Law and Public Notaries, and also to ordain that unto the said attested copies the same credit shall be given

as unto the originals themselves; of which letters the following is the tenor.

[*Here followeth the Pope's Warrant reciting all the antecedent documents.*]

That therefore the said Petitioners may not hereafter lack opportunity of proof, we the said Dean, &c. have in confidence, &c. examined the said Letters, and having found the same free from erasure, alteration, and all manner of suspicion, have ordered a copy to be taken by the said Notaries, which we decree shall possess equal authority with the originals. In testimony whereof, &c. Given in the Church of St. Mary of the Arches in London, 19th April, A.D. 1431, in the 9th year of the Pontifical Indiction, and the 1st of Pope Eugenius the 4th. In the presence of Master James Cole and Master Richard Hadelsor, Proctors of the said Court.

And I Robert Kent, Clerk, Public Notary of the Diocese of Canterbury, being summoned for this purpose with Master John Wibbery, do attest the Receipt and examination, &c. of the said Letters Apostolical, and to the true copy and exemplification thereof have now appended my own seal and the seal of this Court. And I John Wybbury, &c.

### IX.

8 June, 1433. INSTITUTION OF JOHN PILLE as Chaplain of the [11HEN.VI.] Chantry, by John Bernard, Commissary General of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: with the Bishop's Commission dated 19 April.

JOHN BERNARD, Canon and Succentor of the Cathedral Church of Wells, Commissary General of the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ, John, by Divine Grace Bishop of Bath and Wells, and for the matter herein contained special Deputy, To our beloved in Christ Sir (*Domino*) John Pille, Presbyter, Greeting in the Author of Salvation.

Unto the Chantry of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, &c., now vacant, whereunto you have been presented by Walter Hungerford, Lord of Heytesbury and Homet, the true Patron of the same, you, having been first privately sworn upon the Holy Gospels before us, to observe the statutes, &c. thereof, by virtue of the Commission of our said Rev. Father, we do institute, upon the 8th day of June, reserving all Episcopal rights, &c. &c.

In witness whereof we have hereunto attached the seal of our office of Commissary, which we have at hand. Given at Bath, 1433.

Our COMMISSION aforesaid is as follows :

“JOHN, by divine permission Bishop of Bath and Wells, to our beloved Master John Bernard, &c., Greeting. For the admission in due form of law, of Sir John Pille, &c. to the Chantry, &c. on the presentation, &c. being first sworn, &c. &c. And for the Induction of the said John Pille into corporal possession thereof by the Rector of the said Church according to the form provided in the Ordination of the said Chantry confirmed by us, And for the requisition of canonical obedience from the said John Pille in our name, &c,

“We hereby commit unto you full power in the Lord, commanding you to make known unto us by your letters patent to that effect, of all you shall have done as concerning this matter.

“Given at Canterbury, 19 April, A.D. 1443, in the 8th year of our Consecration.”

# X.

8 June, 1433. **MANDATE of INDUCTION of JOHN PILLE:** addressed [11HEN.VI.] to the Rector of Farley-Hungerford, by John Bernard aforesaid.

JOHN BERNARD, Canon of Wells, &c. (as before.)

To our beloved in Christ, the Rector of the Parish Church of Farley Hungerford, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, Greeting in the Author of Salvation.

Whereas by virtue of our Commission, &c. (as before), we have admitted and instituted Sir John Pille, Presbyter, unto the Chantry of Thomas Hungerford, Knight, as Chaplain of the same, We do firmly command and enjoin you to induct him into corporal possession thereof, &c. and that you do defend the Induction, by canonical restraint of all gainsayers and opponents whatsoever: And that what you shall do in the premisses shall (upon the due requisition of the said Sir John Pille) be duly certified unto the Reverend Father aforesaid by your letters patent to that effect. Dated at Bath, 8 June, 1443.

## XI.

1 April, 1434. INDENTURE between the Prior and Convent of Bath [12 HEN. VI.] and Walter Lord Hungerford: for the Annual Celebration of the Obit of the said Lord and Thomas Hungerford his Father, in the Conventual Church of Bath.

To all, &c. William<sup>(1)</sup> by Divine permission Prior of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul of Bath, and the Convent of the same Greeting. Whereas amongst many other benefits, ever to be gratefully remembered, which, for the salvation of his soul, the Honorable and Noble Lord, Walter Hungerford, Lord of Heitysbury and Homet, hath bestowed upon us and our Church, to the praise of Almighty God, (who rendereth to them that make the greatest sacrifices for His sake, not only an hundredfold, but also life eternal,) the said Lord hath caused to be appropriated unto us the Church of Olveston, &c, on condition that we would cause the sum of XX shillings to be laid out yearly in the celebration of his Obit or Anniversary, upon the 3rd day of December,

Know ye that we the said Prior, &c., in requital of the benefits bestowed by the said Lord and his Ancestors and still by him continued, will cause the said Obit to be so kept, as well for the stout and noble Knight of good memory Thomas Hungerford, late Lord of Farley Welewe and Het-tredesbury, and Johanna his wife, daughter of Edmund Husee, Knight, Parents of the said Lord Walter, as for the said Walter himself and Katharine his wife, on the said day every year in our Church aforesaid, by the whole Convent and the rest of the Officers of our Church, with exequies, mass, prayers, oblations, ringing of bells, and other solemnities usually observed by us in honour of all our Founders, Kings excepted.

The XX shillings we will lay out in manner following:

To every Brother of our Monastery, to buy fresh fish for himself, IV pence. To the same for wine, II pence. And to Seven poor and infirm folk to pray for the said souls II pence each. The residue of the XXs shall be divided into two parts, whereof one shall go to the Sacristan for the use of vestmenst, wax, bread, wine, ringing of bells, and

(1) William Southbroke. (See Note, p. 129.)



other like expenses to be by him incurred in celebrating the Obit with proper state and ceremony.

The other half of the residue to go to us and our successors, Priors of the Convent, for a Second Mass of the Office for the Dead, to be said the same day for the same souls. In the event of our absence, XII pence thereof to our Subprior to say Mass, and the remainder to us and our successors, to pray for the same.

In witness, &c. &c. Sealed with the Seals of the Convent and of the Lord Hungerford, and Dated at the Chapter House at Bath, on Thursday in Easter week, 12 Hen. VI.

# Appendix.

## III.

### A TERRIER OF THE GLEBE LANDS AND TITHES BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF FARLEY. (A.D. 1675.) <sup>(1)</sup>

#### (GLEBE LANDS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.)

Imprimis. One house containing four fields, or bays, <sup>(3)</sup> with a ground adjoining to it. One barn, one stall, one paddock containing by estimation 1 acre; one ground called Barn Close, containing by estimation 6 acres; one Close called Well Close, by estimation ten acres; one Close adjoining to Com Brooke, called seven acres; one ground called Mattford, by estimation Two Acres; two little grounds upon Tillsford Hill, by estimation one acre; one acre of Arable land upon Tillsford Hill more; one acre of Arable land near Wolfrington; half-an-acre of Arable land more in Tillisford furthest field; with all

(1) In the Registry at Wells there is an older Terrier dated 10 Nov. 1638, signed by Michael Stokes, Rector, Robert Nott and Walter Bayley, Wardens, Richard Jeffreys, Henry Noble and Walter Williams, Inhabitants. With the exception of the names of the subscribers it agrees with the Terrier of 1675.

Much of the Glebe land and Tithe recited in the Terrier, especially of that part of the parish which lies on the Wiltshire side of the river, has been for many years entirely lost to the Rectory. Great confusion has always arisen (as mentioned above, p. 77) from the annexation to Farleigh, in A.D. 1428, of the now extinct parish of "Rowley aliàs Wittenham," the lands of which are much intermingled with those of the Parish of Winfield.

In 1534, when Richard Hayes was Rector, the gross Income of the Rector was £ix. os. iiijd. and there was a payment out of Rowley of vis. viijd. a year to the Abbess of Shaftesbury, who was Lady of the Manor of Bradford. (*Val: Eccles:*)

(2) The word "field" frequently occurs in old Wiltshire Deeds for a room or compartment. "A dwelling house containing fyve *feilde*, whereof two are newe buylded:" "One dwelling-house containing six roomes or *feilds*." A "bay" is architecturally described as "a quadrangular space formed by two ribs crossing one another diagonally." "If," says the Clown, in Measure for Measure, "this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it, after three-pence a bay:" on which Dr. Johnson's note is: "The best conception of a bay" that I could ever obtain, is, that it is the space between the main beams of a roof, so that a barn crossed twice with beams is a barn of three *bays*."

the Tithes of Farleigh except Forty Acres of land which are questionable between the Two Churches of which Parish they are, albeit that they be ancient copies of Court Roll, they are of the Parish of Farleigh.<sup>(1)</sup>

#### GLEBE LANDS IN WILTSHIRE.

Item.—One ground called North Hill, by estimation seven acres; one ground bounding against Vouster's lane, by estimation two acres; one ground called Black Leaze, by estimation two acres; one ground bounding against Iford Field, by estimation three acres; four acres of earable in Stowford Field; 13 acres of earable in Westwood Field.

#### TITHES OF WICK FARM IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

Item.—The total Tithes of one ground called Tyle Quarts, except 4 acres near the Farm House; two acres in Longe Crofte; one acre in Rundley; one acre in Bembridge.

#### TITHES IN WILTSHIRE.

Item.—There hath been usually paid to the Parson of the church of Farleigh Hungerford, in lieu of tithes issuing and arising out of the Parke and all the other the demeasnes, the yearly sume of 40 shillings, paid at two several terms, viz. at the Annunciation of our B. Lady, and at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangell, by equal portions.<sup>(2)</sup>

Item.—The farm of Winfield doth pay to the church of Farleigh the thirds of the tenths of three acres in Westwood Field, and three acres in Rowley Field.

Item.—The Total tithes of Rowley Farm of the parish of Farleigh; with one tenement near or by the said farme.

Item.—The whole tithes of Slow and Tagle Meade, with one greate ground bounding against Stowford Field, with one coppice called Edgleaze Coppice, by estimation 4 acres, and one coppice called Slow Coppice adjoining to Slow Grounds, all which grounds are in the inheritance of the Longs, but now in the tenure and possession of Mrs. Shertryn.

(1) Tellisford was also Hungerford property, and the Terrier of that parish made in 1606 mentions misunderstandings as then existing about the respective rights of the two Rectors. It was most likely the case then, as it is still, that where two or three small contiguous parishes fall into the hands of one and the same owner, he, if an improving landlord, throws down boundaries of fields, alters the arrangement of farms, lets to a farmer of one parish pieces of land lying in another adjoining; so that, as the author can testify by his own experience, it requires more vigilance than many Clergymen would care to use, in following out and taking note of such endless little changes, especially when they involve merely the loss of a few shillings of annual Tithe.

(2) This "*Modus*" of 40s. is all the benefit received by the Rector from 420 Acres of land. By "the Park and all the other demesnes" out of which it arises, is meant not the actual Park of Farleigh House, but the Old Park of the Castle (mentioned above in pages 11 and 16), which lay on both sides of the river, nearly as far as Iford.

Item.—Tithes of two acres of ground in Winfield, bounding against the highway, and over against Slow, and now in the possession of Nathaniell Sturridge.

Item.—Two acres of ground inclosed of the Manor of Winfield, being copiehold land lying in the Moors, and now in the possession of Edward Adams.

Item.—Tithes of William Seele of Winfield of all his living for wooll, hay, and corn, (excepting a ground called East Hills,) whose living is in Winfield, but of the parish of Farleigh Hungerford.

Item.—Tithes of one ground containing 3 acres mowable, in the possession of Widow Barber; but the land of Mrs Shertryn.

Item.—Tithes of two acres in Sheepmead in Winfield of the parish of Farleigh, and in the possession of Nathaniel Sturridge.

Item.—Tithes of two acres called the Winnie Sheet, and one acre at the outmost side of the Moors bounding against Bradford Field, and one acre in Fearne or Farme Close, now in possession of Francis Godding of Westwood, and one acre of earable in Westwood Field.

#### TITHES OUT OF THE MANOR OF IFORD.

Item.—Six acres adjoining to Farleigh Park Pale; one acre in Iford Conigree, belonging to Sir Edw. Hungerford.

#### TITHES OUT OF WESTWOOD FARM.

Item. Of one ground called Hobbs, by estimation Four acres; and Four acres in a great ground bounding upon Westwood Fields. Two acres in Iford Field, and two acres in a new inclosure walled against the field, two acres of arable in Westwood Field, now in the possession of Mr. Farwell, Counsellor, and two acres more in Westwood Field, in the possession of Francis Godding, all which lands are of the parish of Farleigh.

Item.—Two acres in Bradford Field, one of them in Mr. Farwell's possession, and the other in possession of John Millard of Westwood, with one acre of arable land in Westwood field.

Item.—One acre of tithe in a ground at the farthest side of Staples Hill, in the possession of John Godden.

Item.—The Tithe of one acre in the Moors, in the possession of William Bailey.

Item. The Tithes of Three acres of arable land in Rowley Field, now in the possession of Robert Nott of Farleigh, but of the Manor of Iford, yet in the Parish of Farleigh.

Item.—The tithes of one acre of arable land in Westwood field, in the possession of John Nott of Roade.

Item.—The tithes of a little Paddock of Meadow in Wingfield-side, belonging to a tenement in Farleigh, and in possession of Michael Burrell of the Parish of Farleigh.

Item.—The tithes of a ground called Parson's Park, (1) through which ground there is a Highway lying near unto Week.

(1) This probably relates, not to Westwood Farm, but to a small piece of ground on "Park Farm," and within the wall of the Old Park of the Castle, just at the point where the highway from Farleigh reaches Wick Farm lands, and branches off towards Hinton.

Item.—The tithes before specified are within the parish of Farleigh, albeit they be intermingled in other parishes; and are the tithes to the church of Farleigh.

Item.—That this is a true Terrier of all the Glebe Land and Tithes of the parish of Farleigh,

We the Inhabitants of the Parish of Farleigh Hungerford have hereto subscribed our Names the day and year above written :

Besides the arable land in Iford Field, and three yards of meadow belonging to Yerbury's tenement at Iford.

(Signed)    MICHAEL BURRELL.    } Churchwardens.  
              RICHARD TIRBOTT.    }

EDWARD HUNGERFORD.	EDWARD TOWNSEND.	} Inhabitants.
THOS. FLOWER, Rector.	ROBERT NOTT.	
EDWARD WAYTE.	JEREMY SCOTT.	
JOHN WILLOUGHBY. (1)	THOMAS POOL.	

(1) In an old Will in the Vicar's chest at Corsham, of Wm. Tasker, of Corsham, gentleman, dated 29 Nov. 1684, he bequeaths "unto my "loveing friend Mr. John Willobee of Farley Castle, my pistolls and "holsters now in the possession of John Appleford."

Although, as observed in a previous note, much of the Tithe and Glebe of Farley Rectory has been lost, the Rector has still to collect his income (not a very large one), from no less than six different, but contiguous, Parishes, viz: Farleigh, Tellisford, Wolverton, Norton St. Philip, Westwood (including Iford) and Winfield.

# Appendix.

## IV.

### FAMILY NAMES.

#### 1. From old Records, before 1674.

Abraham	Earle	Phillipps
Bekar	Fluellyn	Pryor
Bery	Hausman, 1336	Pyle
Blagden	Horton	Sherston
Burrell	Jeffreys	Stanter, 1496
Bussy, Binsy, or	Long	Steevens
Bissie	Mathewe	Willoughby
Dodymeade	Noble	Yerbury

#### 2. Names occurring in the Parish Registers which commence 1674 : or on Monuments.

Abram	Baverstock	Borland	Butcher
Adams	Bayer (Otto)	Bowden	Byron
Allen	Beames	Bradley	Cabble
Amer	Beaven	Brand	Cæsar (1)
Andrews	Beele	Bray	Cary
Angel	Bessor	Brewer	Callaway
Ast	Bevis	Bristol	Cattley
Atwell	Biggs	Brown	Certame
Avery	Bird	Brownjohn	Chaplin
Bailey	Bishop	Budd	Chapman
Ball	Blair	Bull	Chitty
Barnard	Blandford	Bullock	Clack
Baskerville	Blick or Bleke	Burnell	Clarke
Basset	Bodman	Burrell	Coleborne
Batten	Boothe	Bush	Coleman

(1) "Mr. Houlton's Black." Owners of estates in the West Indies used to import slaves to England. By having them christened or married they fancied that the slaves obtained freedom. But it had really no legal effect of the kind. (See Retrospective Review, Vol. XII. p. 221.)

Colenbirn	Gaisford	Hitchcock	Marsh
Collier	Gale	Hobbs	Marshman
Coly	Gane	Holcombe	Marven
Cook	Gardner	Holder	Matthews
Coombs	Gay	Honycutt	Maxwell
Corver	George	Horler	Merrett
Cox	Gerrish	Hosier	Minty
Crab	Gibbs	Houlton	Michell or
Crew or Carew	Gibson	Howell	Michel
Crocker	Gilbert	Hubbard	Mitten
Crook	Godby	Hudd	Moody
Crow	Goodfellow	Hulbert	Moon
Crumwell	Gorton	Humphreys	Moore
Dainton	Gough	Hungerford	Morley
Dagger	Gould	Huntley	Morris
Damer or	Grace	Isley	Morse
Damour	Graham	Jackson	Mortimer
Daulen or	Grant	James	Mountague
Dowling	Greenhill	Jelly	Mugford
Davis, Davys <sup>(1)</sup>	Greenland	Jenkins	Mullins
Dessaux	Griffin	Johnson	Nash
Dixon	Griffiths	Jones	Newbury
Dogget	Grist	Joyner	Newman
Douglas	Guley	Keene	Nicholas
Down	Hale	Keevil	Norris
Downie	Hall	Keir	Nott
Dowling	Halliday	Kennelly	Ode
Drake	Hancock	Knight	Oram
Drew	Hanham	Lamb	Orpen
Drewer or	Harding	Lane	Osborn
Drawer	Harford	Langford	Otto (see Bayer)
Earl	Harley	Lansdown	Packer
Edgill	Harper	Lewis	Page
Edwards	Harris	Line	Pain
Embling	Hawkins	Litman	Palmer
Escott	Hayward or	Little	Parker
Fisher	Heyward	Lobb	Parsons
Flower	Heale	Long	Paul
Ford	Heath	Lonsdale	Payne
Food	Hessey	Loscombe	Peacock
Foster	Hickens	Lovell	Peel
Frame	Hicks	Louile	Penny
Frampton	Higgins	MacCullum	Pepler
Francis	Hill	Maddock or	Perkins
Freeman	Hillier	Mathick	Perrott
French	Hillman	Manley	Phelps
Fry	Hinton	Marchant	Phippen
Fryer	Hiscocks	Marchmont	Pike
Fussell	Hitchens	Marks	Pitman

(1) Entered "Ededafes" for "Edith Davis."

Plaister	Russell	Stillman	Vivian
Player	Sad	Stokes	Walter
Pobjoy	Sadler	Stow	Ward
Ponten	Sage	Straghan	Warde
Pool	Salmon	Stubbs	Warnford
Powell	Salter	Sweet	Warrick
Prescott	Sargeaunt	Tanner	Watts
Price	Scaping	Taylor	Wayte
Pulsford	Scotcher	Tazewell	Wells
Quin	Scott	Thorn or	West
Rabbits or	Sheden	Silverthorn	Whatley
Rabbots	Sheppard or	Thresher	Wheeler
Ralph	Shepherd	Tibbott	White
Reed or Reade	Shirley	Towill	Whittick
Reason	Shorter	Townend	Wilcox
Rendle, Reandle	Silcox	Townsend	Williams
or Rundle	Silverthorn	Tribe	Wilson
Richardson	Simpson	Trigg	Wingrove
Rixon	Skinner	Trowbridge	Wiltshire
Roberts	Slade	Tuck	Winn or Wynn
Robinson	Sloane	Tucker	Winsley
Rogers	Slow	Turner	Witcomb
Rose	Smith	Vaggs	Wynn
Rossiter	Spare	Vallance	Yockney
Rowden	Stancombe	Vine	Yorke
Rudman	Stevens	Viner	
Rundle	Stibbs	Vinnell	

THE END.



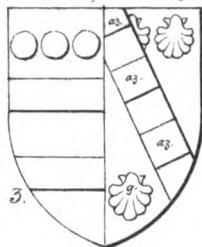
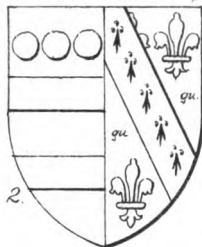
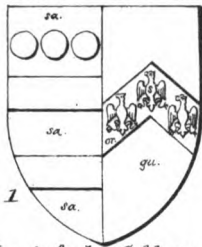






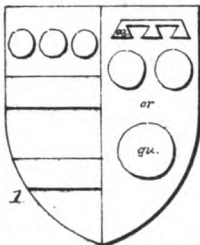
*ARMS painted on the Walls of the Side Chapel FARLEY CASTLE.*

*North Wall: between the Window & M<sup>rs</sup> Shaa's Tablet, these 3:-*

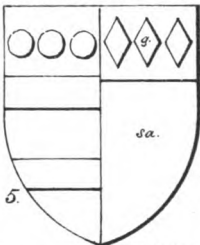


*Hungerford. = Cobham.*

*On the same Wall between the Window & the East Wall, these 16:-*



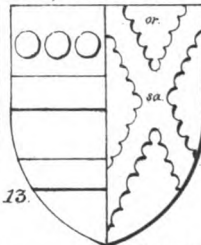
*Courtenay.*



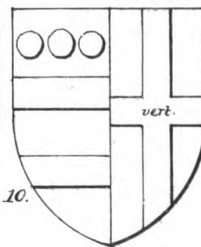
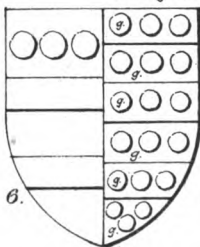
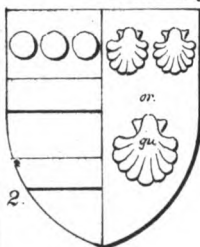
*Moleyns.*



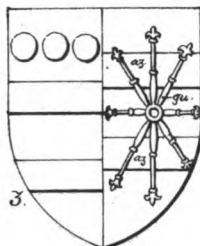
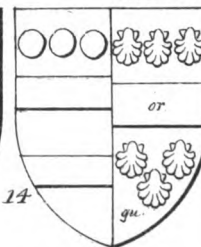
*Burnell.*



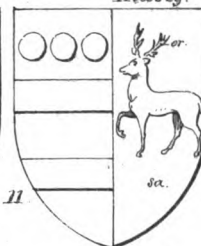
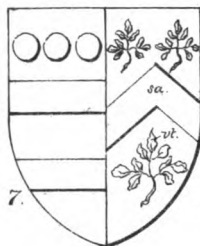
*Botetourt.*



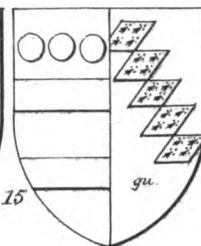
*Hussey.*



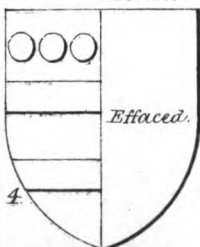
*Blount.*



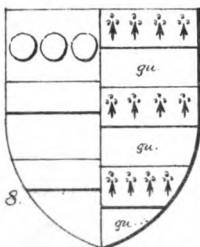
*Jones.*



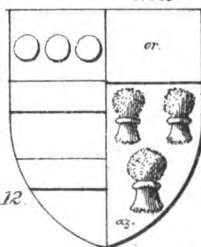
*Hele.*



*Effaced.*



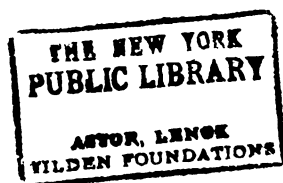
*Hussey.*



*Peverell.*

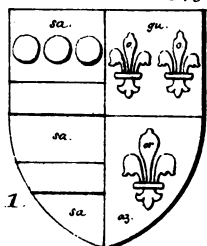


*Botetourt.*

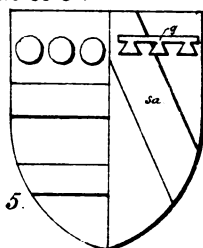


*ARMS painted on the Walls of the Side Chapel FARLEY CASTLE.*

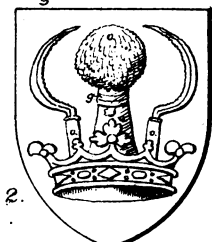
*On the East Wall, these 8 :-*



*Hungerford*



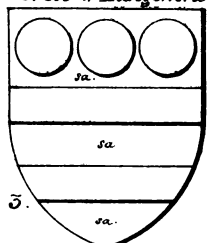
*St Loe*



*Crest of Hungerford.*



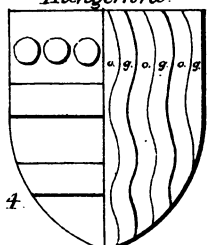
*Crest of Halliday.*



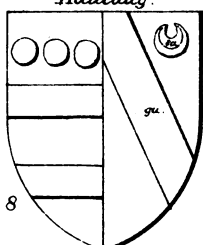
*Hungerford.*



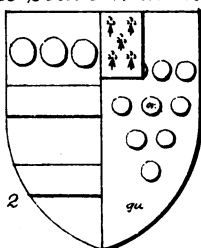
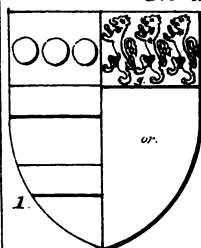
*Halliday.*



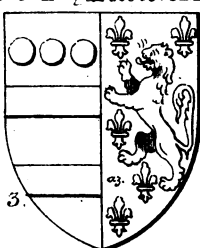
*Mauduit.*



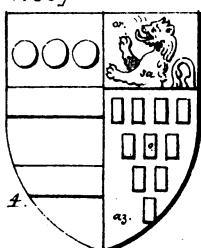
*On the South Wall these 4 [Lewis. A.D. 1760] :-*



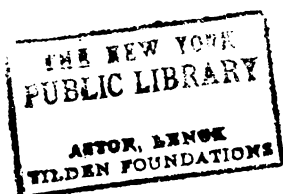
*Zouche.*



*Holland.*

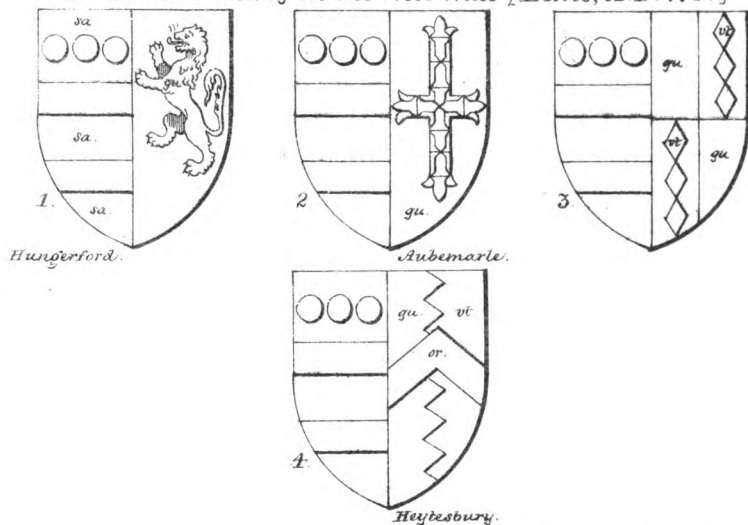


*Dormer.*

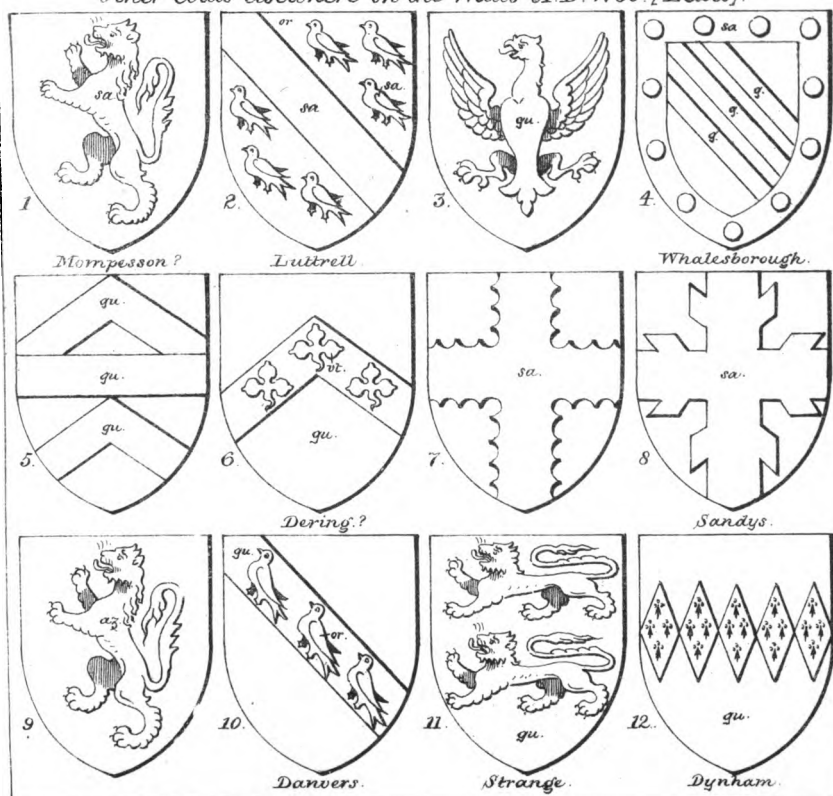


*A RMS painted on the Walls of the Side Chapel FARLEY CASTLE.*

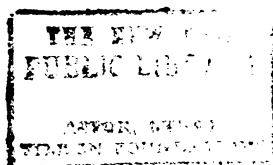
*Four Coats formerly on the West Wall [Lewis, A.D. 1760]*



*Other Coats elsewhere on the Walls A.D. 1760. [Lewis].*





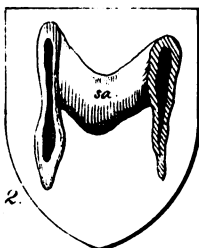


ARMS painted on the Walls of the Side Chapel FARLEY CASTLE.

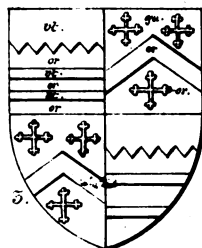
Other Coats formerly somewhere about the Chapel [Old MS.]



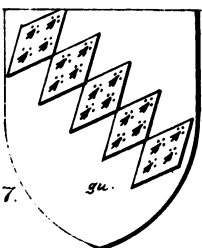
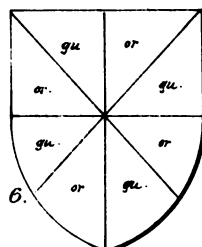
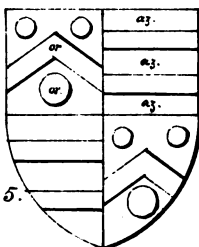
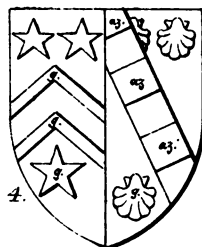
Wyndham.



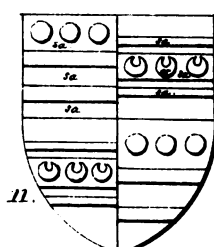
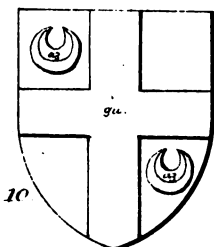
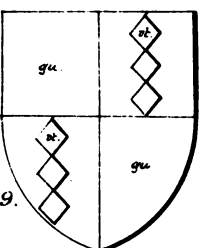
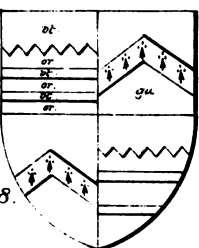
Hastings

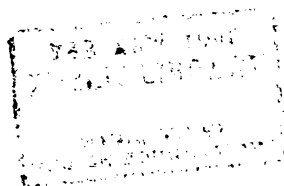


Rich. at Warwick.

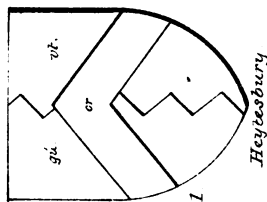


Hele.

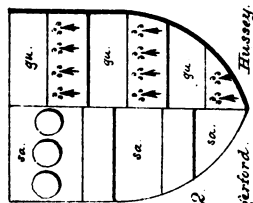




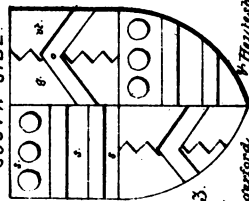
SOUTH SIDE.



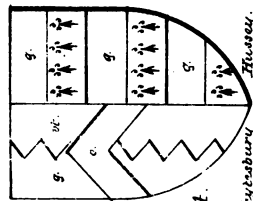
*Heytesbury*



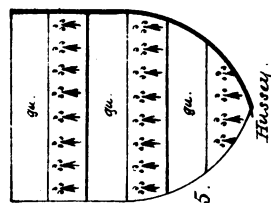
*Hungerford. Hussey.*



*Hungerford. Heytesbury.*

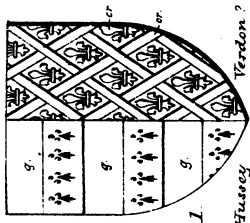


*Heytesbury. Hussey.*

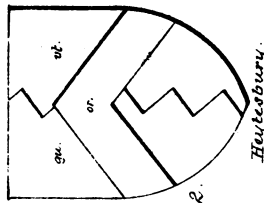


*Hussey.*

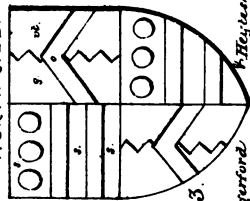
NORTH SIDE.



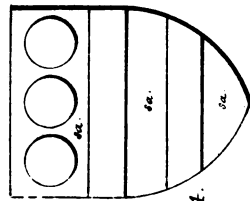
*Hussey. Tordon?*



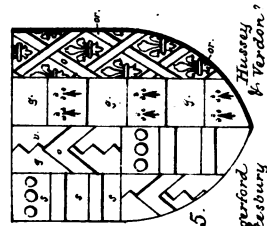
*Heytesbury.*



*Hungerford. Heytesbury.*

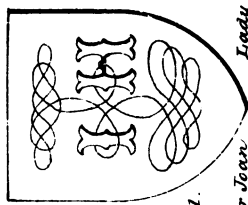


*Hungerford.*

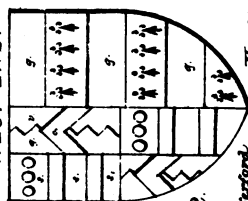


*Hungerford. Heytesbury. Hussey. Tordon?*

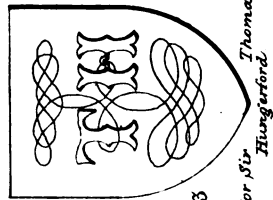
WEST END.



*For Joan Hungerford (Died 1412) Lady*



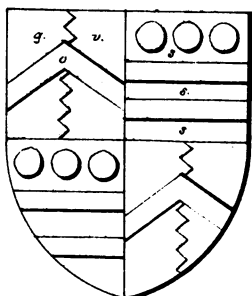
*Hungerford. Heytesbury. Hussey.*



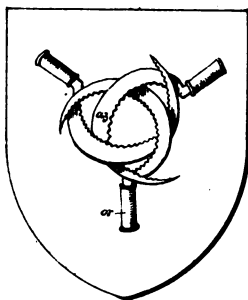
*For Sir Thomas Hungerford.*



*On Sir Walter Hungerford's Tomb (Died 1596).*

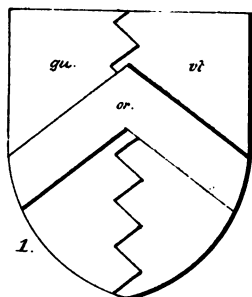


*Heytesbury & Hungerford.*

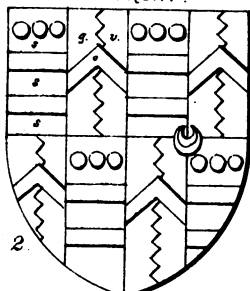


*On Sir Edward Hungerford's Tomb (Died 1607)*

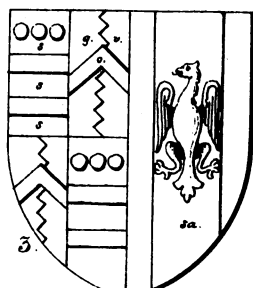
IN FRONT.



*Heytesbury.*

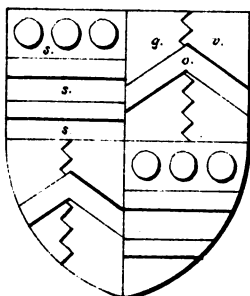


*Hungerford & Heytesbury  
impaling the same.*



*Hungerford & Heytesbury  
impaling Tufton.*

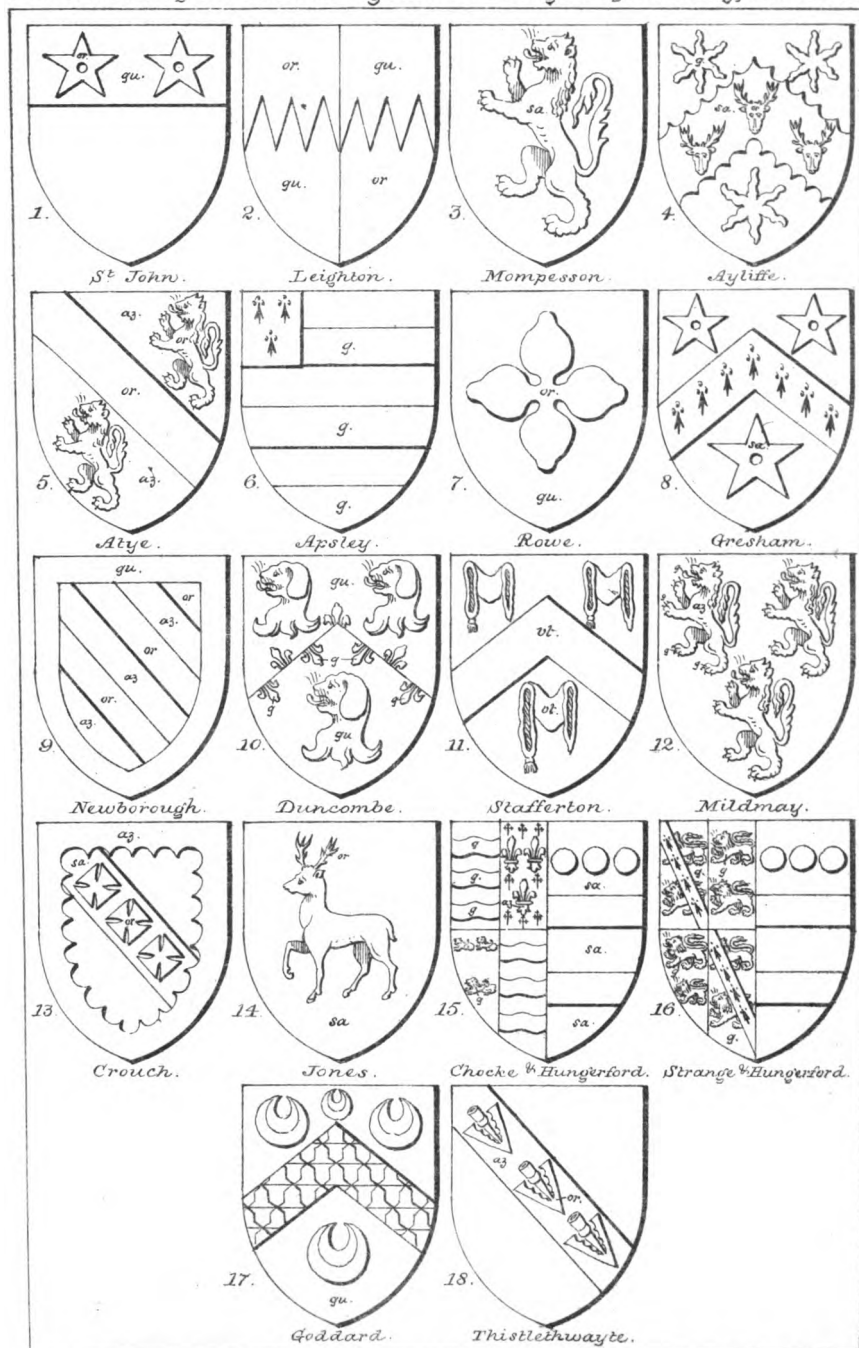
AT THE WEST END.



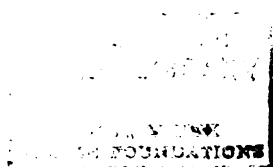
*Hungerford & Heytesbury.*



*ARMS seen in A.D. 1701, by Le Neve, on the North & other Windows of the Gallery in the Old Castle of FARLEY: They had been placed there about 1642 by Sir Edw. Hungerford & Margaret [Halliday] his wife.*

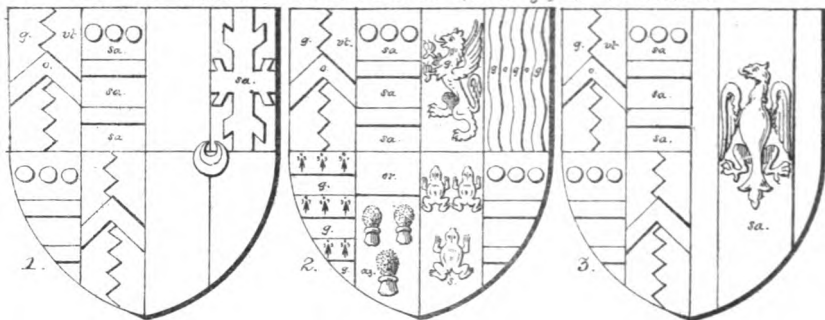




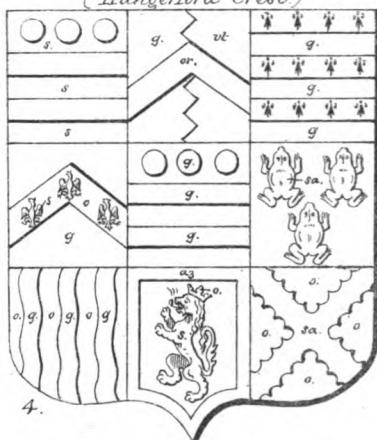


*ARMS in glass or stone, about the Rooms in the Old Castle at FARLEY, as seen there by Le Neve, Oct. 1701.*

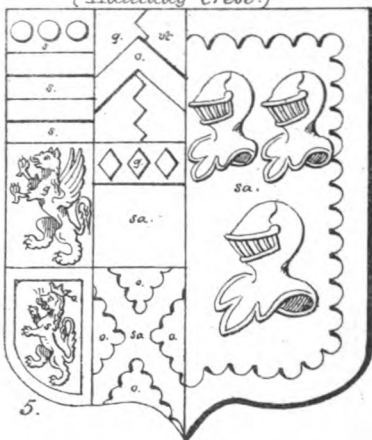
*In the Windows of the North Gallery, Great Hall.*



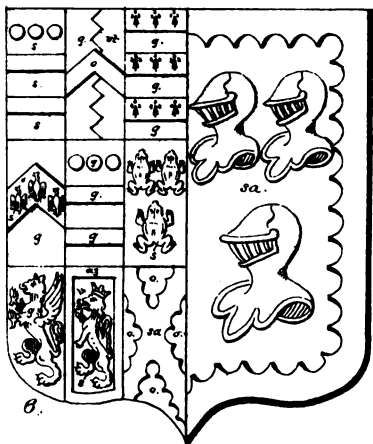
*In the Old Drawing Room.  
(Hungerford Crest.)*



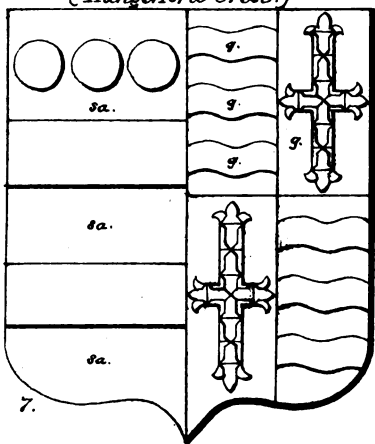
*(Halliday Crest.)*

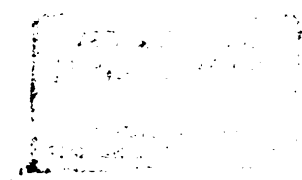


*In Old Dining Room.*

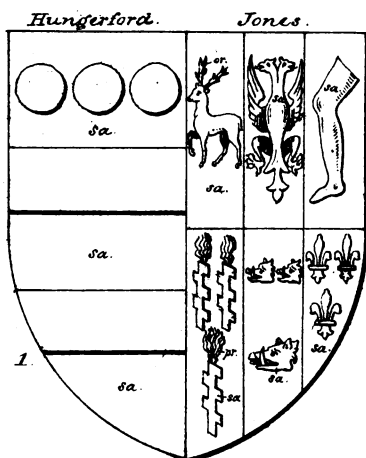


*In New Dining Room.  
(Hungerford Crest.)*

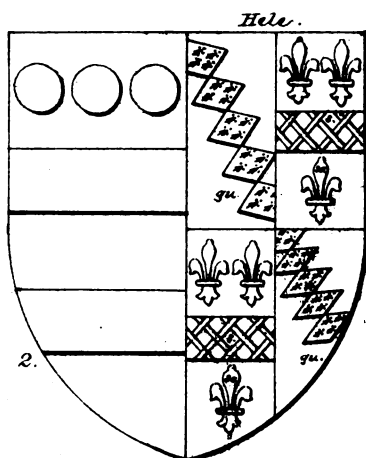




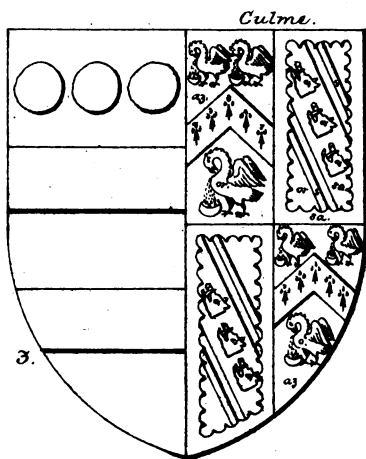
*Four Achievements in the Old Chapel at FARLEY CASTLE,  
seen there by Le Neve A.D. 1701.*



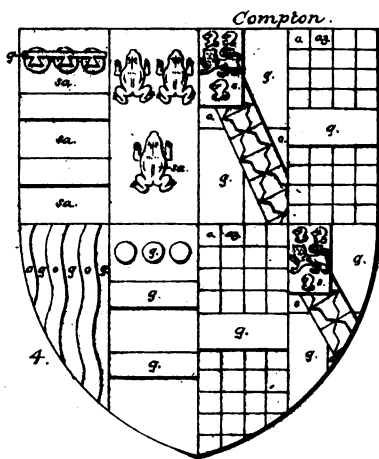
*For Anthony Hungerford Esq.  
[Father of Sir Edw. Hunger-  
ford K.B. the last owner.]  
Died A.D. 1657.*



*For Jane [Hele] Lady Hungerford,  
first wife of Sir Edward  
Hungerford K.B. the last  
owner of Farley.*



*For Jane [Culme] Lady Hungerford,  
second wife of Sir Edward  
Hungerford K.B. the last  
owner of Farley.*



*For Edward Hungerford Jun:  
son of Sir Edw. Hungerford K.B.  
the last owner. He died before  
his Father. He married Alethea  
dau. of James E. of Northampton  
dau. of Richard E. of Dorset  
by Anne Clifford dau. of heirs of  
Geo. E. of Cumberland.*



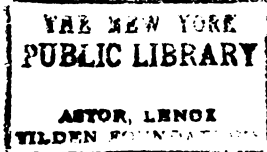
SIR THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Purchaser of FARLEY, 1389.



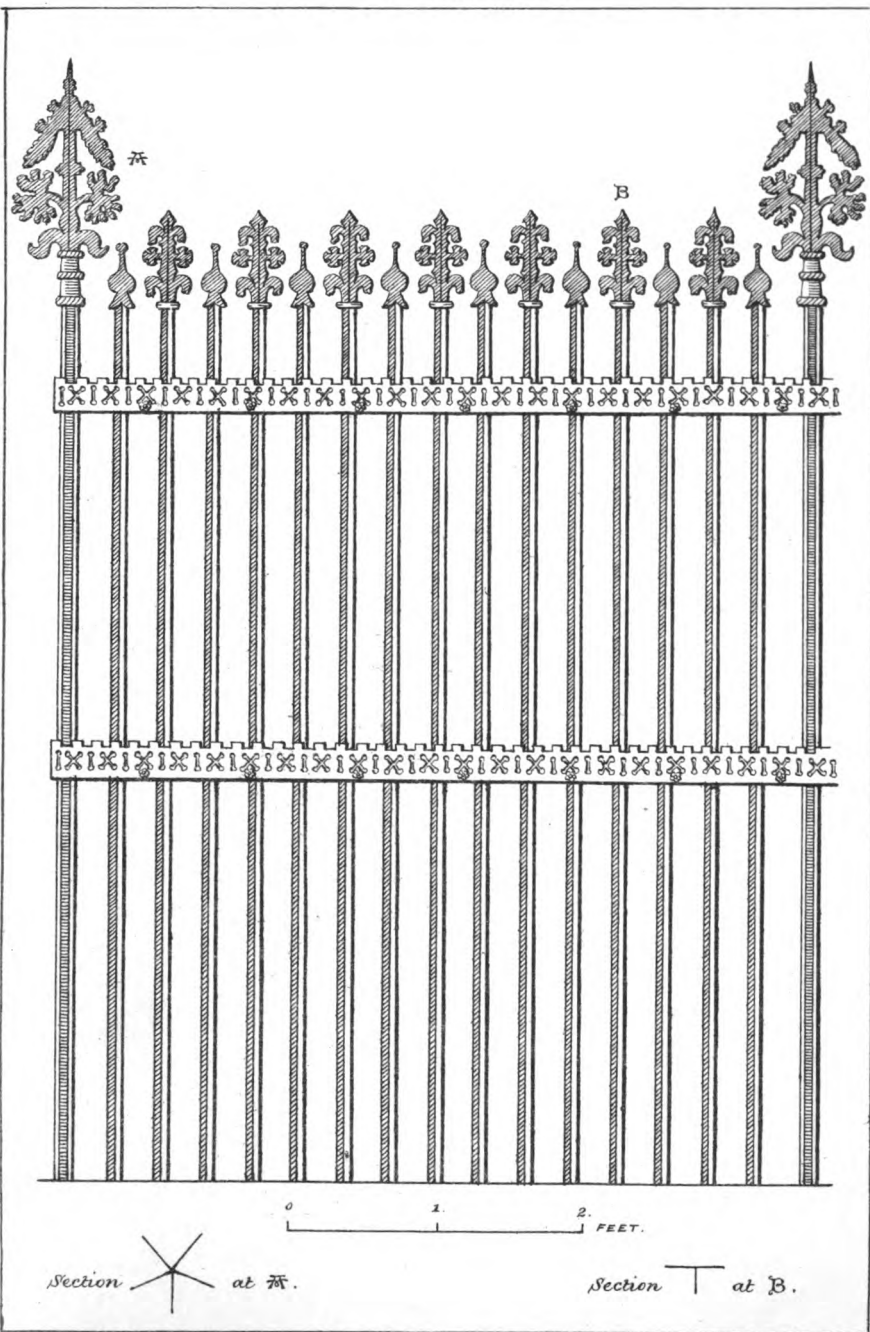
*His Seal.*



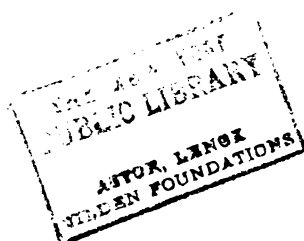
*Head in stained glass, in one of the windows of Farley Church, commonly called Sir Tho<sup>t</sup> Hungerford.*



*Iron Railing round the Tomb of Sir Thomas and Joan Lady  
Hungerford, A.D. 1411; in the Old Castle Chapel at Farley,  
Co. Somerset.*







WALTER LORD HUNGERFORD K.G.

*Hungerford*

[His signature A.D. 1433.  
Add. MSS. 18738 fol. 2,  
in British Museum.]



*Sigillum Walteri de Hungerford  
Militis. 9. Hen. IV (1408.)*



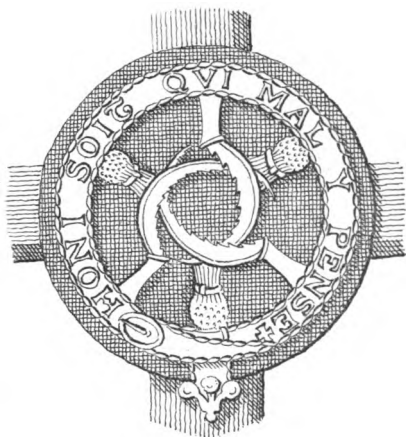
*Walter Lord Hungerford K.G.  
A. D. 1432.*



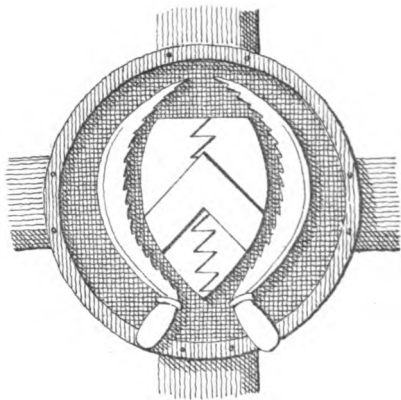
*Brass Plate of Walter Lord Hungerford K.G.  
in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. (1/3 orig. size.)*

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HARVARD LIBRARY  
JAN 1962  
HARVARD FOUNDATIONS

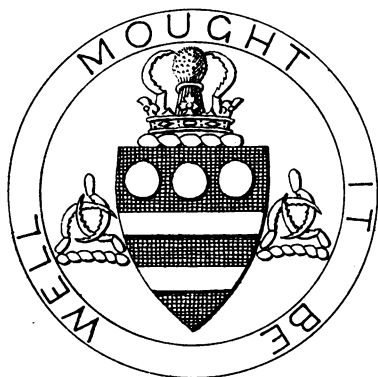
WALTER LORD HUNGERFORD K.G.



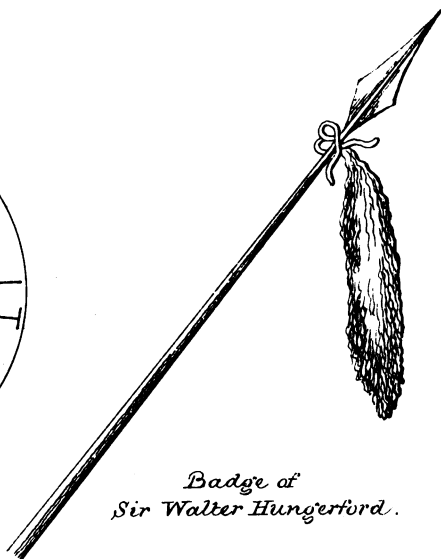
*St. Stephen's, Westminster.*



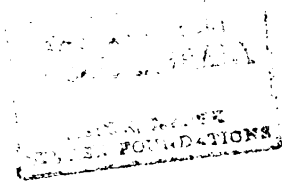
*Lacock Abbey.*



*Harl. MS. 4199 p. 35 b.*



*Badge of  
Sir Walter Hungerford.*





*Sigillum Roberti Hungerford  
Militis, 24 Hen. VI  
(A.D. 1445.)*



*Sigillum Roberti dñi de Hungerford  
et de Humeret Militis, 34 Hen. VI  
(A.D. 1456.)*



*Sigillum Margarete dñe de Hungerford  
et de Botreaux.*

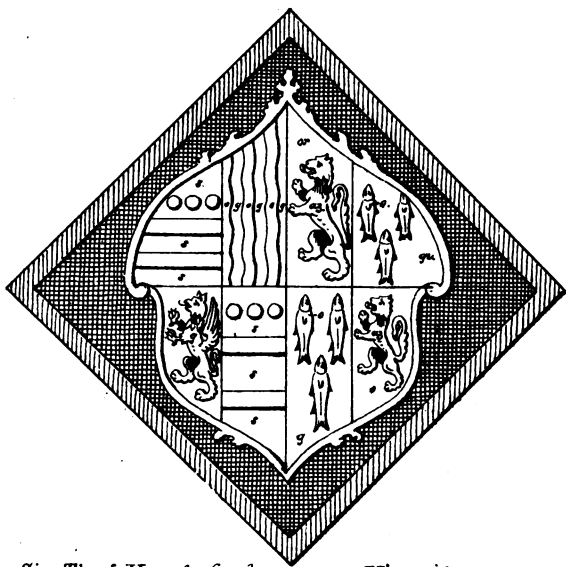
margarete hungerford

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*Robert Molyns*



*Signature & Seal of Robert Lord Hungerford & Molyns  
beheaded at Newcastle 1463.*



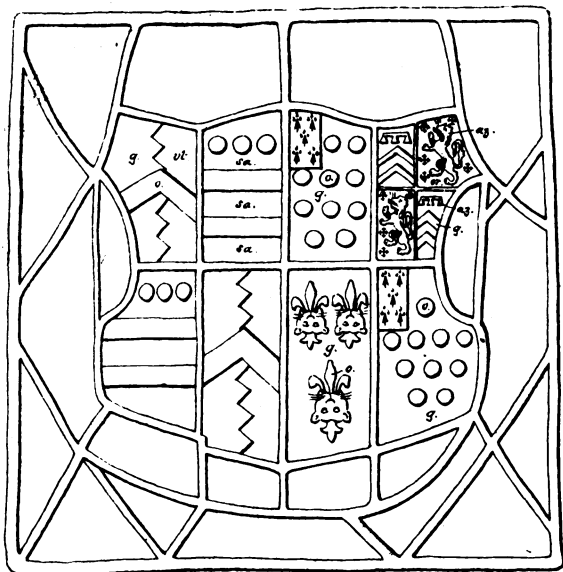
*Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Hungerford      His wife  
beheaded at Salisbury 1469 = Lady Anne Percy.*



*Banner of Edward Lord Hastings, who married Mary  
the heiress of the Hungerfords, and died 1506.*



1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)  
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)  
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)  
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)  
 5. *Chlorophyll e* (Chl *e*)  
 6. *Chlorophyll f* (Chl *f*)  
 7. *Chlorophyll g* (Chl *g*)  
 8. *Chlorophyll h* (Chl *h*)  
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 10. *Chlorophyll j* (Chl *j*)  
 11. *Chlorophyll k* (Chl *k*)  
 12. *Chlorophyll l* (Chl *l*)  
 13. *Chlorophyll m* (Chl *m*)  
 14. *Chlorophyll n* (Chl *n*)  
 15. *Chlorophyll o* (Chl *o*)  
 16. *Chlorophyll p* (Chl *p*)  
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 23. *Chlorophyll w* (Chl *w*)  
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 26. *Chlorophyll z* (Chl *z*)  
 27. *Chlorophyll aa* (Chl *aa*)  
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 131. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)  
 132. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*



*Arms in Farley Church (from a Cottage at Wellow).  
Hungerford & Zouche. Sir Edw. Hungerford, d. 1521.*

*Walter Hungerford*

*Signature of Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley, who  
died 1696.*

*Edw. Hungerford*

*Signature of Sir Edw. Hungerford, who died 1607.*

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SIR WALTER HUNGERFORD, KNIGHT, of FARLEY CASTLE.

A. D. 1560: Died 1596.

(From a picture in the possession of Sir R. Hungerford Pollen, Bart.)

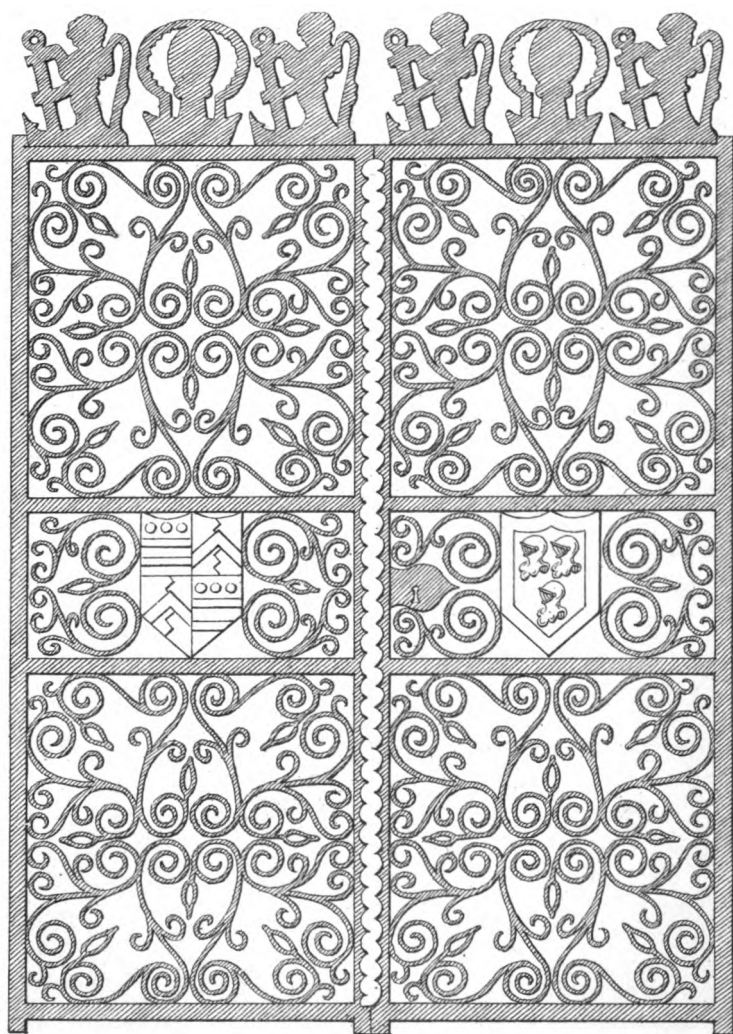
"S<sup>r</sup> Walter Hungerforde, knight, had in quene Elyzabeth's tyme the second of her raine for fouer yere to gether a baye horse, a blacke grehound, a leveratt, his offer was for fouer yere to gether to all Eyinglande not a boue his betters he that shoulde showe the best horse for a man of armes,



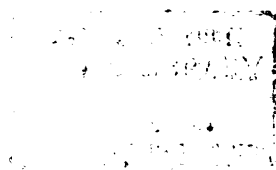
a grehounde for a hare, a haucke for the ryver, to wine iij hunderd poundes that was a hundery the poundes a pese, also he had a grefalcon for the herne in her majesty's tyme wiche he kept xvij yere and offered the lyke to flye for a hundred pounde, and were refused for all."



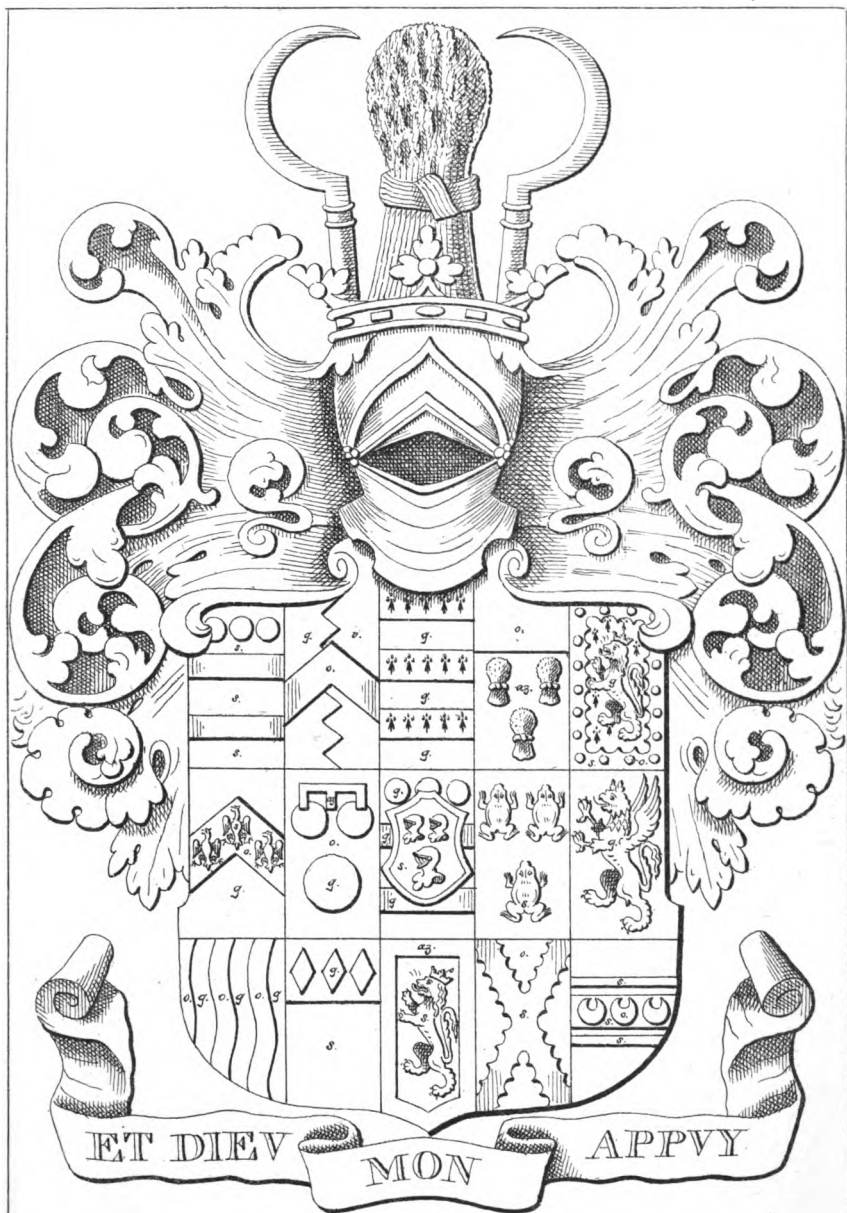
*Iron Gates of the Side Chapel in Farley Castle : erected by Margaret  
[Halliday] Lady Hungerford about A.D. 1650.*



0 1 2 FEET.



ARMS at the West end of the Black & White Marble Monument of Sir Edward Hungerford, of Farley & Corsham, & his Wife Margaret [Halliday]: in the Side Chapel at Farley Castle. Sir E. H. died A.D. 1648, Lady H. 1672.



1. Hungerford. 2. Heytesbury. 3. Hussey. 4. Peverell. 5. Cornwall.  
 6. Cobham. 7. Courtenay. 8. Moels. 9. Botreaux. 10. Botreaux.  
 11. Mauduit. 12. Molyns. 13. Burnell. 14. Botetourt. 15. Lister (?).  
 In centre, shield of pretence, Halliday.





*yo<sup>r</sup> lo boingd friend*  
*Ant<sup>h</sup> Hungerford*

*Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Blackbourton, grandfather of  
Sir Edward, the Spendthrift.*

*Edw: Hungerford*

*Sir Edward Hungerford, of Corsham; died 1648.*

*Antho Hungerford*

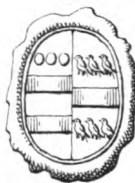
*Anthony Hungerford Esq: Father of the Spendthrift (1655)*

*Edw Hungerford*

*Sir Edward Hungerford, the Spendthrift.*

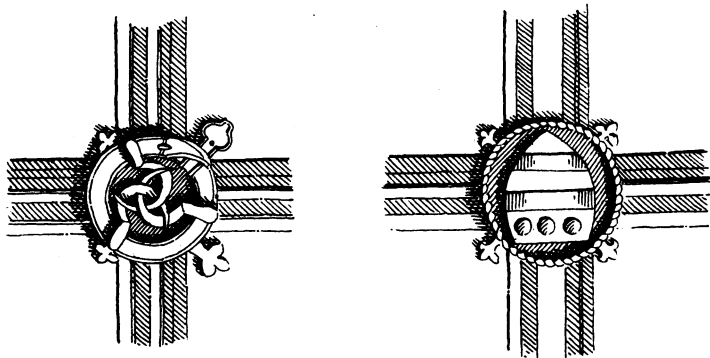
*Giles Hungerford*

*Sir Giles Hungerford, of Coulston.*

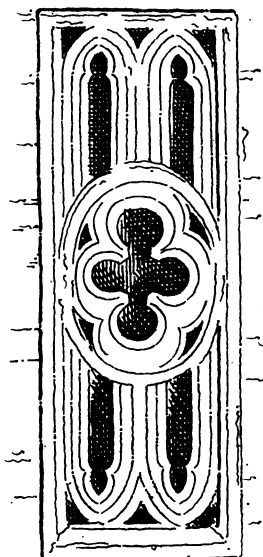


Digitized by Google

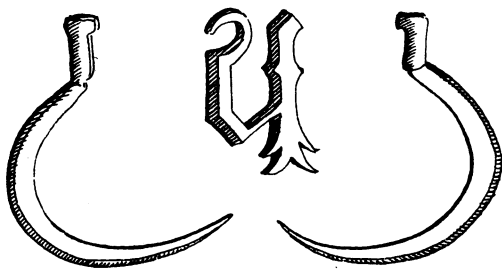
Bosses on the roof of the Porch,  
Old Chapel, Farley Castle.



Window at Farley Lodge  
Farm: From the Old Castle.



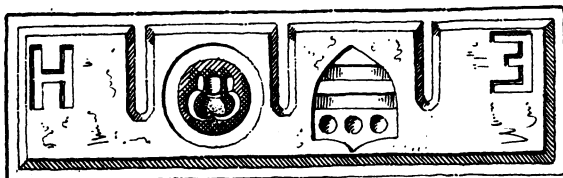
On an Old Chair in the Chapel.

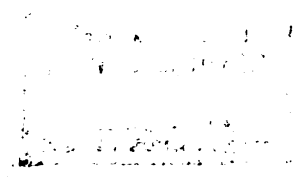


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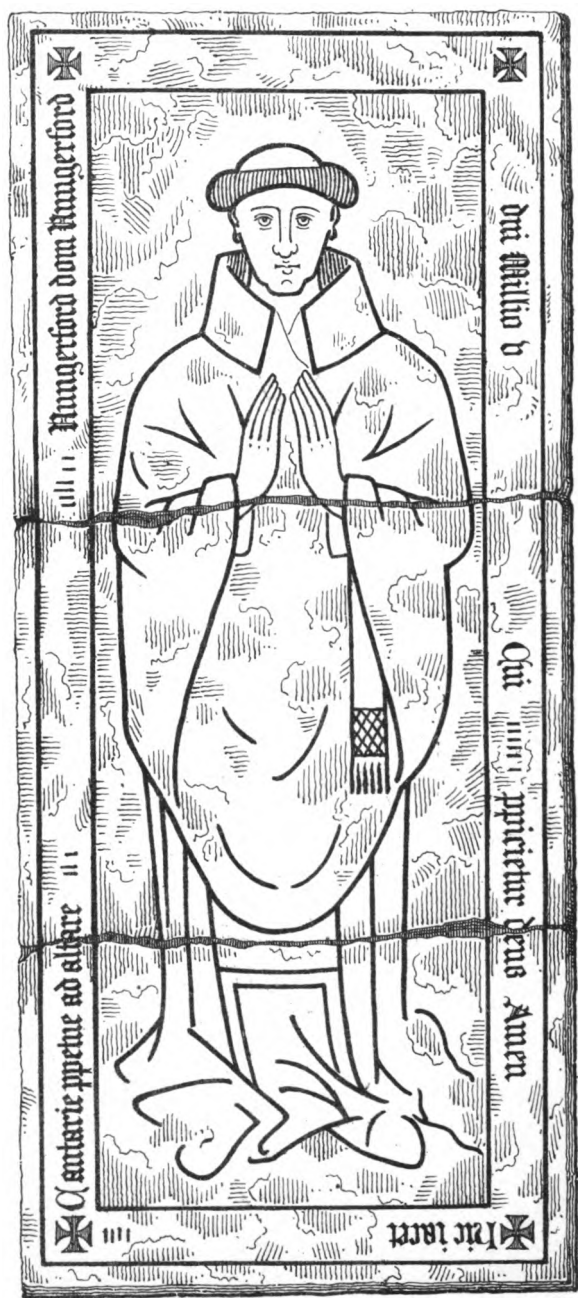
1631

On a chimney piece in cottage at the Water cress Beds,  
Farley Castle.





*Gravestone of Chantry Priest, on the floor of the Old Chapel  
at Farley Castle.*



Edw. Kite, del. & anastat.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or a small note, located in the center of the page.











AUG 4 - 1931

